

Revenge Killings in Sarajevo Also Kill an Ethnic Dream

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On June 26, at 4:05 P.M., a mortar shell landed in the courtyard of an apartment complex in the Old Town here, fired from a Serbian position on a hill two kilometers away.

A group of children and young adults had gathered to enjoy the cool of a summer evening. Some were playing chess. Other were riding bicycles.

In an instant, 7 of them, ranging in age from 4 to 22, were dead, the victims of yet another Serbian attack on the largely Muslim population of this old capital.

What followed the shell burst, however, sent a shudder through a city that for 16 months has stood out as representing an ideal of tolerance in a nation torn by ethnic hatreds.

Later that night, Muslim militiamen went to the apartment complex and arrested an elderly Serbian couple. The gunmen asked the Serbs of having used their telephone to direct the mortar attack and summarily killed them on a bridge, according to Muslim military officials.

No formal charges were brought against the Serbian couple — Radislav Komjenac, 73, and his wife, Marija, 67. No evidence was put forward other than that

their phone still functioned in a city where most did not and that their relationship with their neighbors had not been close.

The murder of the couple is not an isolated example of an embittered community striking back blindly. In perhaps the most tragic development of this bloody three-sided war, the Muslims of Sarajevo — secular, sophisticated and open-minded — are turning away from their ideal of a democratic state in which Serbs, Muslims and Croats could live together in peace toward one ruled by and for Muslims.

Brutalized by besieging Serbian nationalists and feeling abandoned by the West, many people here have begun to reject the tolerant spirit they once espoused.

"The Serbs and Croats can live next to me, but I can never be friends with them again after what happened to my daughter," said a woman named Alma, 46, whose daughter died in the Serbian mortar attack. "They have taught us to hate. She was ready to go to Vienna to study the piano. She was part of Europe, and now she's dead."

The mother said she approved the slaying of the Serbian couple. "They were never really part of us,"

she declared, echoing a new strain of distrust that comes to the surface in talks throughout this city.

A development many Western leaders have long feared — the creation of an angry Muslim nation inside Europe — now seems probable as a result of current peace talks focused on partitioning Bosnia to separate Serbian, Muslim and Croatian states.

And that, say people here, will strengthen the band of militant Muslim nationalists in this city, a third of whose people are not Muslim.

"We are all horrified, waiting for the revenge to begin," said Smiljka Janusevic, a Serbian architect whose ancestors settled in Sarajevo 300 years ago.

"The Muslims here have passed through hell," she said. "It is so human and normal for them to want revenge, but I pray it won't be too harsh."

In some cases, Muslim security forces have responded to Serbian attacks with harassment. For example, when a Serbian mortar round fell 12 men dead on a soccer field two months ago, Muslim security forces rounded up 150 Serbian men and held them for several days.

Muslim political and religious leaders who back the idea of a Muslim state hold the West and Serbian and

Croatian nationalists responsible for the bitter divisions now.

"This war has allowed my people to discover themselves again," said Mustafa Ceric, the imam of Sarajevo. "Gradually we are becoming more and more aware of Islam. That's been the great contribution of Radovan Karadzic and David Owen."

The references were to the Serbian minority leader in Bosnia and to Lord Owen, the European Community negotiator in the conflict.

The Sarajevo imam said the cause of Islam had been spurred by the influx into Sarajevo of tens of thousands of Muslims driven from their homes elsewhere in Bosnia by Serbs and Croats. "These people have nothing," he said, "so they are beginning to turn to God."

Colonel Jovan Divjak, the highest-ranking Serb serving in the Muslim-led Bosnian government's armed forces, saw the growing militancy against Serbs as worrisome. Last month, he said, a rogue faction in the military kidnapped his son and interrogated him, demanding to know why he had not fled to Serb-held territory.

"The lack of trust between people increases every day," Colonel Divjak said.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Russian Officers Slain in Caucasus

VLADIKAVKAZ, Russia (AP) — Gunmen on horseback killed President Boris N. Yeltsin's military governor in a warring district of the northern Caucasus under emergency rule, officials said Monday.

Viktor Polyanski, 54, died in an ambush Sunday about five kilometers from Vladikavkaz along with the Russian commander for the region, General Anatoli Kovstov. Several thousand Russian troops are on duty in the region to separate warring Muslim Ingush and Chechen Osetians. The Ingush side is suspected in the ambush.

The Russian defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, and a deputy prime minister, Sergei S. Shakhrai, flew here Monday. The interior minister, Lieutenant General Viktor F. Yerin, sent a unit of investigators.

Honecker's Condition Deteriorating

BONN (Reuters) — The condition of Erich Honecker, 80, the former East German leader, is worsening seven months after his trial on manslaughter charges was halted because of his terminal liver cancer, his lawyer was quoted as saying Monday.

Friedrich Wolff told the Mitteldeutscher Express that Mr. Honecker was too weak to continue writing the memoirs he had begun after a Berlin court released him in January. He has since lived in Chile with his wife. "Honecker is very seriously ill," the lawyer said.

Mr. Wolff, who said he had spoken to his client by telephone last week, added: "What the doctors predicted has apparently come about." He was referring to a view expressed by doctors last year that Mr. Honecker was unlikely to live longer than about six months.

Singapore Warns The Economist

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — Singapore will begin restricting circulation of The Economist unless the British news magazine publishes a recently submitted letter of rebuttal from the government in full, the government said Monday.

The government, which has limited circulation of foreign news publications in the past, said in a written statement that it would gradually reduce the magazine's circulation in Singapore from 7,500 unless the letter to the editor was published unedited.

The dispute involved the government's written response to an article in The Economist's June 26 issue about five men who have been charged under the Official Secrets Act. The government said the magazine had published an edited version of the response in the July 10 issue, but omitted "a key sentence."

Angola Says 30 Died in Rebel Attack

LUANDA (AFP) — Thirty civilians were killed when UNITA rebels attacked a neighborhood near the southern Angola town of Menongue, the official radio reported Monday.

The radio said 25 other civilians were killed over the weekend in the town by groups belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In the central city of Kuito, fighting between government and UNITA continued Monday, although the army had claimed to control the city.

Near-Suicide in Demjanjuk Case

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A Holocaust survivor tried to kill himself on Monday saying he could not live with the acquittal of John Demjanjuk on charges that he was a death-camp guard nicknamed "Ivan the Terrible."

Police said the 66-year-old resident of Nahariya lost his parents and four other relatives in Nazi Germany's extermination of Jews during World War II. He swallowed 41 tranquilizer pills and left a suicide note saying he could not endure last Thursday's acquittal. Police said he was taken to a hospital and was out of danger.

Israel's Supreme Court cleared Mr. Demjanjuk of charges that he had been the man who ran the gas chambers at Treblinka but officials are blocking his deportation to Ukraine while considering whether he should stand trial for war crimes at other German camps.

In Rift With Croats, Serbs Shell Bridge

SARAJEVO (AP) — Serbians gunners hit a Croatian pontoon bridge with shell fire Monday and part of it collapsed, officials said.

The shelling occurred after a tense weekend standoff in which Croats refused to turn the bridge over to United Nations control as promised.

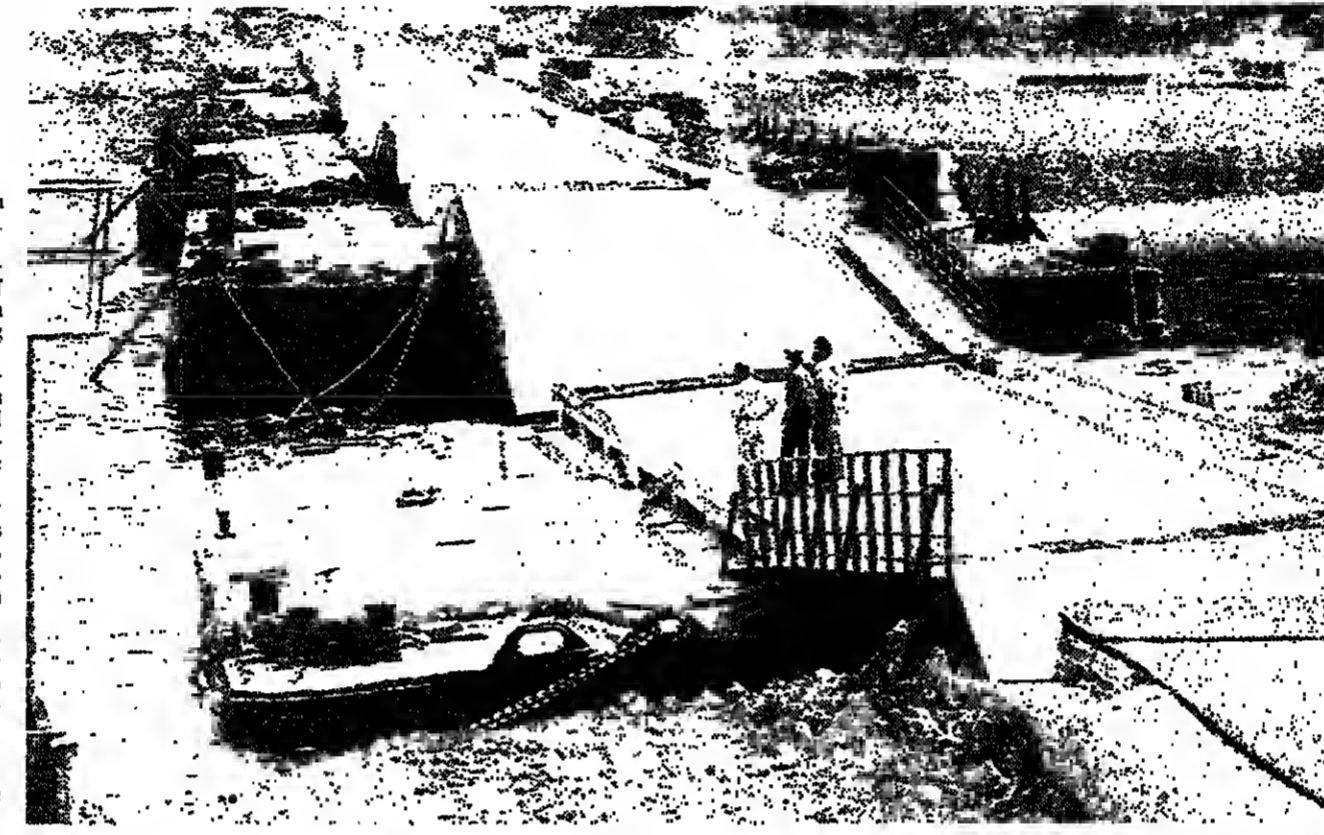
A Zadar radio reporter, Bozidar Klaric, said that one of the pontoons sank after shells struck but that the 270-meter (890-foot) vehicle bridge was still attached at both ends.

A UN spokesman, Yuri Chizhik, said that one of six barges making up the bridge had sunk but that the fire others remained afloat.

Bosnian Serbs, meanwhile, seized a mountain overlooking Sarajevo in an artillery and helicopter assault, the Bosnian vice president, Eup Ganic, said Monday.

The fall of Mount Bjelasnica could tighten the 16-month-old Serbian siege of Sarajevo and put the Serbs in a stronger position to cut the city in two.

Asked whether a Bosnian televi-



Croats inspecting a bridge at Maslenica on Monday after Bosnian Serbian gunners sank one of the pontoon supports. (AP, Reuters)

Ethnic Armenians Win Battles but Fail to Reach Goal

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

BAGHBANLAR, Azerbaijan — Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, independent nations have been born and reborn among and in the former 15 republics. But sovereignty has eluded one of the first groups to seek it, the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh.

This is the territory in the Caucasus that Stalin awarded to Azerbaijan rather than to Armenia, although its population was predominantly Armenian.

After trying to join Armenia in 1988 and finding no international support, Nagorno-Karabakh declared itself independent in early 1992, after 99 percent of the voters endorsed that course in a referendum.

But Azerbaijan has shown no inclination to relinquish any of its territory. The result has been a war between Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding Azerbaijan.

It was a war that seemed endless, with the military advantage shifting every few months. Then in early July, the Armenians from the enclave mounted an offensive into Azerbaijan, taking advantage of political instability.

A recent visitor to the front heard mortars and rockets whistling and thudding from morning to night. Anti-aircraft missiles chased Azerbaijani aircraft that swooped in low to evade or delay detection. Gun battles were so unrelenting that when there was a brief lull, the silence itself seemed sinister.

When the Azerbaijani town of Baghbanlar was in the hands of the Armenian invaders, young soldiers drove two 172 tanks up and down its long, tree-lined main street, grinning like jovial teenagers.

A soldier strutted out of a house carrying a porcelain sink and a wrench in one hand, while another filled the sidecar of his motorcycle with the contents of someone's garage. A long tanker truck wheeled into town and headed straight for the winery.

Beyond the plunder, the Armenian soldiers had reason to swagger. Less than three kilometers (two miles) away were the high-rises of Agdam, an Azerbaijani stronghold of more than 100,000 people. Many residents fled as the invaders drew near. The recent offensive gave the Armenians possession of a strategic strip of territory on the eastern side of the enclave.

A few months earlier, in April, the forces from Nagorno-Karabakh had seized a large chunk of Azerbaijani territory on the west. These gains have given the Armenian fighters control of nearly all of the enclave, which is about the size of Delaware.

As the war intensifies, so does apprehension among outside powers. "This is one of the most explosive regions in the world," said a U.S. official in the region.

The most immediate fear is of a direct confrontation between Azerbaijan and Armenia, which has been playing a very delicate balancing game.

Russia and Turkey have fought over the region since the days of the czars and the Ottoman Empire, and their mistrust over Nagorno-Karabakh is mutual. Washington is trying to remain neutral about the faraway war, but cannot ignore the Azerbaijani oilfields, which U.S. companies are starting to explore.

On one hand, a senior Armenian diplomat, Jilail Libaridyan, said in an interview that his government was providing Nagorno-Karabakh with military equipment, including the anti-aircraft missiles that Armenia denied it in the past.

But on the other hand, Armenia has not recognized the enclave as independent nor has it even called for it to be incorporated into Armenia, fearing that this could lead to a war with Azerbaijan and even Turkey, the diplomat said.

The victors have transformed Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh. A year ago, the city was under daily shelling by Azerbaijanis and the residents lived underground, emerging only to get water.

On a recent summer evening, two sisters and their niece ventured out to chat on a street corner, and a young couple drifted up the hill, the man with his arm around her waist, stepping around bomb shelters dug under sidewalks, but oblivious to everyone and certainly to any danger.

But the women have brothers and husbands at the front and the young man strolling up the hill had a

"We are a pragmatic nation. If Armenia were to recognize Nagorno-Karabakh's independence, it could lead to war with Azerbaijan and possibly Turkey."

Jilail Libaridyan, Armenian official

9mm pistol tucked into the waistband of his blue jeans.

Despite the fall, the people who live in Nagorno-Karabakh are surrounded by ruined buildings and other reminders the war is not over.

The new Azerbaijani leader, Surat Husseyinov, who came to power after a coup in June, has vowed to retake all the lands lost to Nagorno-Karabakh and to re-establish control over the enclave.

Even though they chafed under Communist rule for seven decades, the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh consider their real enemy to be the Azerbaijanis, ethnic Turks.

Nagorno-Karabakh's fortunes in the war began to change in May 1992, when its forces seized Shusha, south of Stepanakert. The mountain top town was a fortress in medieval times and still seemed impregnable. Sitting high above the capital, it had been an ideal position from which the Azerbaijanis could

terrorize the city with rockets and artillery.

How could a militia with simple rifles, drawn from a population of fewer than 200,000, have transformed itself into an army that defeated, at least for the moment, an army from a country of 7 million people?

"At the beginning we had only weapons to shoot birds," said Yuri Nikolayevich, a senior aide to the enclave's defense minister and a former officer in the Soviet Army. "We used them to shoot turkeys and we took their weapons. Slowly we have become a real army."

Nagorno-Karabakh's successes can also be attributed to the ineptitude of many Azerbaijani units and their apparent lack of commitment. Many have fled battles, leaving their weapons behind.

A visitor to front-line positions on the eastern side of the enclave on two separate days found the ethnic Armenian forces well-supplied with new weapons.

One certainty is that virtually all the weapons being used by both sides are from Soviet times. Some were left behind when the Soviet Army pulled out in 1991. Others have been bought from dealers.

Efforts to end the conflict are being conducted by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the United States playing a leading role.

Because the organization believes borders should not be changed by force, its position is that Nagorno-Karabakh should remain part of Azerbaijan, as a fully autonomous region, with guarantees for the cultural and political rights of the Armenians.

This is the U.S. policy, according to the conference, although Washington says it supports any solution that all the parties can agree on.

Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, even Armenia says that Nagorno-Karabakh should remain an autonomous region within Azerbaijan.

"We are a pragmatic nation," Mr. Libaridyan said. "If Armenia were to recognize Nagorno-Karabakh's independence, it could lead to war with Azerbaijan and possibly Turkey."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Johannesburg's buses halted Monday because of a municipal work stoppage that may preclude an indefinite strike. Transportation officials were to hold last-ditch talks with the South African Municipal Workers Union in a bid to avert a nationwide action by its 70,000 members. (AFP)

Majorian fire fighters were winning the battle against a three-day forest blaze that resulted from arson, civil defense officials said Monday in Palma. The fire, lit near the Majorcan capital Saturday, has ravaged more than 350 hectares of pine forest. (AFP)

A parking garage opened under the Champs-Elysees in Paris on Monday, marking completion of a major part of the thoroughfare's renovation. The five-level garage has 850 spaces. Another garage will open next year under nearby Avenue Friedland, providing 578 spaces. (AFP)

Fewer foreigners visited South Korea in the first half of this year. The central bank counted 1.46 million visitors in the January-June period, off 8.9 percent from a year earlier; and 1.08 million Korean travelers abroad, up 10.3 percent from the first half of the year before. (AP)

Vietnam expects 1 million visitors annually by 1995 and 3 million a year by the turn of the century, the government news agency said. About 440,000 foreign tourists visited Vietnam last year. (AP)

New Talks Scheduled On North Korea Issue

SEOUL — A South Korean newspaper reported Monday that U.S., Japanese and South Korean officials would confer in Washington next week on the disputed North Korea about its suspected program to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The Washington meeting will be focused on measures to solve North Korea's nuclear problem, the Joong-ang Daily News quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying.

The report said the three countries would decide on a policy to persuade the hard-line North to compromise on demands for nuclear inspections.

It said if the North responded positively to negotiations with Seoul and the International Atomic Energy Agency on allowing nuclear inspectors to help North Korea convert its reactors to civilian use.

But if by the weekend the North appeared still to be playing for time, they would discuss "strong" measures, including UN sanctions and cancellation of a third round of talks between North Korea and the

United States, the radio said.

A spokesman for the atomic agency in Vienna said it was still waiting for visas for inspectors to visit North Korea.

The spokesman, David Kyd, said the agency had been negotiating with North Korea for more than two weeks to resume inspections halted by Pyongyang in March when it abruptly announced it was withdrawing from Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

"We have been discussing two problems," he said, "that of getting the inspectors back in and how to resume consultations on safeguards in Vienna."

Talks between the United States and North Korea last month resulted in Pyongyang's expressing its willingness to allow UN inspectors back to North Korea and resume discussions on safeguards.

Sudan Population Increases

KHARTOUM — Sudan's population rose by 5 million to 25 million in the past 10 years, according to census figures published by the news agency SUNA on Monday.

Major Player in Japan Coalition Declines to Serve in Cabinet

TOKYO — Ichiro Ozawa, a former power broker for the long-dominant Liberal Democratic Party and a leading figure in the new coalition that ended the party's reign, has declined an offer of a cabinet post.

Coalition leader, Morihiro Hosokawa, said Monday.

"Mr. Ozawa has humbly declined" to join the cabinet, said Mr. Hosokawa, who will become Japan's prime minister this week.

Mr. Hosokawa, the populist head of the year-old Japan New Party, also said he would choose women and non-political people for some posts in a cabinet.

"I'll have to add as much color as possible," he said of the distribution of cabinet posts to be shared by seven parties including Socialists, centrists and defec-

ters from the Liberal Democratic Party, which ran the country unimpeded for 38 years until its electoral defeat last month.

Mr. Ozawa, a former Liberal Democratic Party secretary-general, is regarded as having back-room political influence that could make or break the broad-based coalition.

His refusal to serve in the cabinet, and Mr. Hosokawa's acquiescence in the decision, immediately raised questions about the new government's commitment to changing Japanese politics.

He said that if those in each party "who have real power" did not join the cabinet but "secretly maneuvered behind the scenes, there may be criticism that this is a 'dual power structure.'" The mass circulation Yamichi Shinbun reported Monday.

Meanwhile, the Liberal Democratic Party appointed three new executives after having elected the party's chief cabinet secretary, Yohei Kono, as its president last week.

Mr. Kono picked Trade Minister Yoshino Mori as the party secretary-general, and a former construction minister, Yoshiaki Kube, as head of the executive council, the party's top decision-making body.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's outgoing cabinet decided Monday to convene a special session of parliament Thursday to elect a new prime minister.

Mr. Hosokawa, who once served as a Liberal Democratic deputy and a provincial governor, has been chosen as a candidate for prime minister by the coalition, which holds more than 260 parliamentary seats, compared with 223 for the Liberal Democratic Party.

Tsutomu Hata, the leader of the Japan Renewal Party, is widely expected to become deputy prime minister and finance minister in the new cabinet, which is also expected to include Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., as foreign minister or trade minister.

The Social Democratic Party, meanwhile, is facing difficulties naming a speaker of the House of Representatives. The Socialists have been entrusted with the post as the main party within the coalition, with 70 seats.

Takako Doi, former party chairman and the only woman ever to head a major political party in Japan, has been resisting a request to become speaker.

"There are many members within the party who are my seniors," she was quoted as saying by the party chairman, Sadao Yamahana. (AFP, Reuters)

OVERHEARD

For heaven's sake, Grace, I know it's easy. But ya gotta stop talking up a storm.

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STATESIDE / OLD CLUB, NEW CHAPTER

On Capitol Hill, White 'Godfathers' Feel the Anger of a Few Black Women

By Kevin Merida
 WASHINGTON — It was a dramatic scene on the House floor. Representative Henry J. Hyde surrounded by angry black women lawmakers.

The women accused Mr. Hyde, an Illinois Republican, of having used sexually offensive and paternalistic language during a heated debate over federal funding of abortions for poor women. Although Mr. Hyde later apologized to the women, the lawmakers' anger was not allayed. Hyde's Democratic opponent, an Illinois Democrat, also took part in the attack.

"It is intimidating to have five or six women all glaring at you," said Mr. Hyde, who is tall, portly and white, and a leader of the anti-abortion forces. "It was like fighting a firecracker."

A freshman, Representative Cynthia A. McKinney, Democrat of Georgia, suggested that Mr. Hyde should be glad the outrage remained verbal. "I was sizing him up," she said, with a chuckle. "I figured I could take him. I know how to street-fight."

She is among an energetic and aggressive group of black women lawmakers who are bringing a new dimension to the largely white, largely male Congress. With their ranks more than doubled — from 4 to 10 — as a result of last year's elections, the "sisters" of Congress are out to change the institution in both subtle and demonstrable ways.

"We're shaking up the place," said the Georgia, at 29 the youngest of the group. "If one of the godfathers says you can't do this, my next question is: Why not? And, who are you to say we can't?"

The early successes of black women in this Congress were among the topics of conversation at the National Political Convention of Black Women, held in Washington, D.C. Black women across the United States are still buzzing about

the angry assault of Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, Democrat of Illinois, on a proposal by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, to renew a design patent for the insignia of the United Daughters of the Confederacy — an insignia featuring the original flag of the Confederacy encased in a wreath.

Ms. Moseley-Braun, the lone black in the Senate, successfully argued that the symbol was an insult to the descendants of slaves and got her chamber to do what it rarely does: reverse course. In the process, she won new respect among some colleagues, while others became more ardent enemies.

"It hurt her," fumed Mr. Helms, still bitter about the defeat and saying he did not respect Ms. Moseley-Braun. "It was an ad hominem attack by her. She brought race into it." He added, "If she thinks she gained, she's wrong."

Her floor victory is testament to how far black women have come politically since 1968,

when Shirley Chisholm became the first black woman elected to Congress. Today's black women lawmakers — the largest group to ever serve in Congress — operate as a kind of informal sorority, supporting each other's legislative and fund-raising events and meeting late at night at Capitol Hill eateries to talk politics, health care and what one called "the maleness of this place."

"I think there is a sisterhood that's born out of our common knowledge and experience with life," said Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, who is now in her second term.

The black women represent both rural and urban districts, with personalities that range from the quiet in the confrontational. But virtually all have impressive credentials as elected officials, particularly the freshmen, many having cut their teeth in the rough and tumble world of state legislative politics.

Although black female lawmakers do not form a large enough bloc of votes to be truly feared, their effectiveness is enhanced because they play pivotal roles in two caucuses: the 48-member Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and the 40-member Congressional Black Caucus.

The black women, for instance, were among the first to form a protective wall around President Bill Clinton's surgeon-general nominee, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, a black woman. They said they did not want to see Dr. Elders suffer the same fate as Lani Guinier, a black Clinton Justice Department nominee who was so fiercely opposed before her confirmation hearings that her nomination was pulled.

Collectively, the black female lawmakers have focused mostly on issues that combine the concerns of the disadvantaged with those of women, children and youth. Black women have been in the forefront of the battle to increase

money for child immunizations, allow Medicaid funding for abortions and win approval of the Family Preservation Act, which seeks to prevent family breakups and the subsequent placing of children in foster care.

And while they have come to change Congress, they also are taking advantage of the rules.

For instance, Ms. Waters frustrated her largely Republican opponents by pushing through an amendment to the House-approved flood relief package authorizing \$100 weekly stipends in unemployed young adults while they receive job training. She said this was her effort to help unemployed men, such as older gang members in her district, move into the work force.

"We do feel protective of each other," Ms. Waters said. "If one of us is attacked or slandered or spoken ill of, we feel a need to come to each other's defense."

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For 'Swing' Voters, Clinton Sacrifices In Last-Ditch Bid for Budget, Key Democrats Get Their Way

By James Risen
 WASHINGTON — Senator Richard H. Bryan, Democrat of Nevada, had a problem with the budget. As bargaining between the White House and Capitol Hill turned feverish, whenever a Senate Democrat had a budget problem, President Bill Clinton had one too.

Since Nevada lives and dies with gambling and, entertaining, Mr. Bryan feared that Mr. Clinton's proposed reduction in corporate tax deductions for business meals and entertaining would hurt Las Vegas.

For weeks, the restaurant industry has been lobbying furiously to kill any change in deductions for business meals, but to no avail.

Mr. Clinton needed the money that could be gained in helping his deficit-reduction targets. He was not budging.

Then Mr. Clinton began to wobble. The White House and Democratic leaders on Capitol Hill were scrambling for every last vote to win passage of the president's economic plan this week, and they realized that they desperately needed Mr. Bryan's support.

The last time the Senate voted on Mr. Clinton's budget, Vice President Al Gore had to break the tie.

So the White House and congressional negotiators gave Mr. Bryan a concession: to reduce to 50 percent, would go up to 65 percent.

That still was not good enough for the Nevada senator.

By the end of the day, the concession was back to 80 percent, the level that exists under current law, Mr. Bryan had his way.

Without hope of winning any Republican votes for his budget, Mr. Clinton has been forced to cut one deal after another in the closing days of talks in order to hold the swing Democrats.

The result, according to George Stephanopoulos, a senior White House adviser, is that the votes will be there by the end of the week.

"The president is talking to every senator, not taking anybody for granted," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "So we think by the end of the week we will be able to get this package passed."

He also said the president was planning a television address to the nation Tuesday.

On Sunday, the president spent part of the day telephoning and cajoling Democratic lawmakers who are still not with him. Sometimes even that does not get results. Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma, who has assailed the Clinton budget for weeks, went on television to announce that he "must vote against this plan."

Others still on the fence are playing the game for all it is worth.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, did not like a provision in Mr. Clinton's plan that would require Social Security recipients, including many retired in Arizona, to pay a higher tax rate on their benefits.

Until the last week, the proposal to raise the tax rate on married recipients with incomes over \$32,000 had been impervious to attack. Mr. DeConcini's vote matters, and now the threshold has been raised to \$40,000. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen suggested that it might be go even higher.

Even with that change, it was not clear the White House had won Mr. DeConcini's vote.

Senator Jim DeMint, Democrat of South Carolina, facing re-election next year, also became a thorn in the side of the administration, pushing hard for greater tax breaks for research and development that are cherished by many of California's high-tech firms.

Perhaps the biggest concession has been won by Senator Herb Kohl, a conservative Democrat from Wisconsin. Up for re-election next year, Mr. Kohl has refused to go along with any increase on gasoline tax greater than 4.3 cents a gallon, forcing a delay in the final conference agreement as baton carriers scrambled for ways to finance social programs without the revenues.

The consequences of all the deals have become clear. Mr. Clinton has backed off his \$500 billion deficit-reduction target, allowing it to slip slightly, to \$496 billion, in order to find funds for social spending to please House liberals.



Five fighters in Chesterfield, Missouri, extinguishing flames in lumber as it floated away from a blaze at an industrial building.

In St. Louis, a Brief Flood Reprieve

The Associated Press
 ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The waters receded slightly from near the top of the flood barrier at St. Louis on Monday, raising hopes that the swollen Mississippi would spare the city.

But there were concerns about another danger, from volatile propane tanks that had been set adrift by the flood.

The surging river was measured here at 48.6 feet Monday morning, down from Sunday's high of 49.4 feet and well short of a record 49.7-foot crest forecast for Monday.

The current thinking may be that the highest point it reached may have been yesterday morning, said a National Weather Service forecaster, Ted Schroeder on Monday. "It may be steadily and slowly falling."

Still, the city's troubles were far from over. The police evacuated 1,000 more people Monday from south St. Louis, where the River Des Peres empties into the Mississippi, because of worries that 51

propane tanks, floating at a Phillips Petroleum Co. site, could explode.

Earlier, 1,000 people had been evacuated. The latest order brought the total to 9,000 residents, from 3,000 homes and 400 businesses.

"This has the potential for a truly major disaster," said the St. Louis police chief, Clarence Harmon. "Significant leaks in a number of tanks have developed."

A fleet of 30 buses assembled to take residents to an emergency shelter as the city shut off utilities in the area. Efforts to stabilize the tanks were halted temporarily Sunday night by a flash fire. It burned itself out in less than a minute, and divers resumed efforts to disconnect pipes from the tanks.

"It's a good thing I got my nerve pills last night," said Ida Biebler, 70, who fled her home during the night with just a change of clothes and her medication for high blood pressure. "It makes my blood pressure go up."

"I wish I could win the lottery," she added. "I'd get out of St. Louis."

As the Mississippi dropped a bit at St. Louis, the relief was at the expense of people downstream. Officials said the level fell because of levee breaks that flooded tens of thousands of acres of Illinois farmland just across the river to the southeast.

The latest levee collapse came early Monday in Monroe County, Illinois, when a barrier burst and brown floodwaters covered the small town of Valmeyer. With nothing to stop the water's flow, farms and small communities in a 20-mile stretch were threatened.

Since Friday, waters have attacked the St. Louis area from all sides, testing the St. Louis flood wall, straining a soggy levee in the city's south end and overwhelming farmlands. Thousands of people are without drinking water just to the east in rural Illinois.

In St. Charles, just northwest of St. Louis, water flowed over a levee along the Missouri early Monday and poured into an area that had already been flooded. Authorities

Bureaucrat Collides With the Supercollider

WASHINGTON — A key Department of Energy official has recommended that the department dismiss the project manager for the \$11 billion superconducting supercollider, slash Mr. Clinton's budget request and "take a year" to fix problems.

Joseph R. Cipriano, associate director of the department's Energy Research Office, said in an internal memo that the 4½-year-old project desperately needed new leadership. A nonprofit group of research universities, Universities Research Association Inc., is under contract to build what would be the world's largest scientific instrument. A physicist, Roy F. Schwitters, is laboratory director.

Mr. Cipriano wrote that "replacing the lab director now" may be the only way to keep the lab from falling apart. "Morale is very low, confidence in existing management is practically nonexistent and cost and schedule trends are worsening at an alarming rate," he said.

Mr. Schwitters said Energy Department officials had told him that Mr. Cipriano had acknowledged authorship.

Critics are likely to seize upon the document as further evidence that the massive project is out of control and should be killed. But Mr. Schwitters said that in a recent meeting at the Energy Department, "the whole memo was characterized to me as being an individual's views" rather than department policy. Association officials have said the supercollider is facing problems typical of large, complex projects.

Quote/Unquote

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, promising that no Republican lawmaker would vote for the budget package: "It's all politics now, hardball politics." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, promising that no Republican lawmaker would vote for the budget package: "It's all politics now, hardball politics." (AP)

Away From Politics

- Accusations of lavish spending and poor management, which rocked Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, a health insurance company in New York, have now surfaced in Louisiana. The state insurance commissioner accused Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana of squandering premium money on exorbitant salaries and engaging in questionable billing practices that may have bilked policy holders and Medicare of tens of millions of dollars.
- A 58-year-old man's effort to become the first blind person to sail solo across the Atlantic Ocean has ended in failure. Hank Dekker arrived in Atlantic City, New Jersey, under tow from the Coast Guard, which had responded to a distress signal he sent when his electrical generator failed.
- There are an estimated 2,068 million farms in the United States, 1 percent fewer than in 1992, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service.
- Environmental officials have lifted a water alert for the Chelsea section of Manhattan, but they said

- they were still buffed by a weeklong outbreak of bacteria that forced tens of thousands of residents across New York City to boil their drinking water.
- Six banks and dozens of businesses in Gardena, Calif., New York, that prosecutors say lost about \$38 million in a swindle by an armored-car service are in danger of not being reimbursed by the service's insurer because a federal indictment says the insurance policy was part of the fraud.
- A 6-year-old Chicago boy and a 7-month-old boy from Merrillville, Indiana, have died from E. coli infections. In January, two children died and about 500 were sickened by E. coli bacteria in the Pacific Northwest. Most cases were traced to contaminated Jack in the Box hamburgers. Officials have been unable to pinpoint the sources of the latest deaths.
- A moderate earthquake shook a remote part of Alaska 120 miles (195 kilometers) north of Anchorage, near Denali National Park. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

U.S. Buys Greenland Salmon Fisheries

By Pete Bodo
 NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
 ESSEX, Connecticut — In what he called "environmental management," Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt has announced a two-year buyout of the salmon-fishing industry in Greenland that could help restore runs of the prized Atlantic salmon in North America.

The buyout, financed by private and public money, was announced at the Connecticut River Museum here on Sunday on the banks of what once was one of the greatest salmon rivers in North America, before dam construction and pollution wiped out the fish at the turn of the century.

Conservation groups have spent millions of dollars to try to restore the runs, but they estimate that 70 to 90 percent of the American salmon have been snuffed up when they journeyed to the rich

feeding grounds off the west coast of Greenland.

Under the agreement, the Greenland Hunters and Fishermen's Organization will receive \$400,000 for each of the 1993 and 1994 fishing seasons in exchange for surrendering their right to net 213 tons of salmon per year. The Greenland fishermen, most of them Inuit, will be allowed to maintain a subsistence fishery limited to 12 tons per year. This allowance is not expected to damage stocks.

While other nations have paid commercial fishermen to reduce their catches, this is the first time the United States has participated in a buyout to promote conservation.

Money for the buyout comes from three sources: the Atlantic Salmon Federation, a nonprofit foundation dedicated to conservation of the salmon, which raised \$500,000 from private sources; the

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a semipublic conservation organization created by Congress, which contributed \$250,000, and the State Department, which added the remaining \$50,000.

"What we are embarking on here exemplifies a new concept of ecosystem management," said Mr. Babbitt. "It is an approach that demands that we think as if there are no jurisdictional boundaries. You can't just put up a fence around your back forty anymore, because in an increasingly crowded world so many things beyond your back forty affect it. A salmon that is born in New Hampshire, swims through the Connecticut River and out into Long Island Sound and then heads up to Greenland is the perfect indicator of this ecosystem, and it shows us how we have to think about it."

The agreement will have no impact on American commercial fish-

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OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Plundering the Seas

Last year's Earth Summit in Brazil produced few concrete agreements but one transcendent lesson: The earth's most serious environmental problems know no national boundaries...

Middle-Class Blues

When a country's economy grows slowly over a period of years, as the American economy has done, people are tempted to press for laws to defend their own security...

Telling About Foster

It is impossible not to sympathize with the intense desire of the Clinton White House to protect the privacy of the family of the late Vincent Foster Jr....

Other Comment

Continue Reforming Britain

John Major hates Tory nostalgia for the Thatcher years. But those years did at least offer hope that Britain's long slide down the league of rich nations...

Liberalize Trade Or Else

By Peter Sutherland

The writer is director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

GENEVA — The search for easy answers to issues that require political foresightedness — and, even more, political courage — is sadly common in public life...

Exports from 1990 to 1992 were in fact the developing countries. Besides being the fastest growing, the developing countries are also big markets...

WASHINGTON — On July 26 in Chicago, President Bill Clinton moderated a conference on the "Workplace of the Future."

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Remodel the Brave New Workplace

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — On July 26 in Chicago, President Bill Clinton moderated a conference on the "Workplace of the Future."

contribution, in particular by improving the prospects for trade-related investment and job creation. In the current situation, when the list of noninflationary options for boosting output is very short...

Cambodia Can Bring Them In

By Anthony Lewis

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — "In Pol Pot's time, Cambodians will say, they last five or 10 or 70 members of their family...

Prince Sihanouk and others in Cambodia's transitional government say they want to bring the Khmer Rouge in from its guerrilla strongholds to play some kind of role in the government...

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Prince Sihanouk and others in Cambodia's transitional government say they want to bring the Khmer Rouge in from its guerrilla strongholds...

Serious Talk About Hong Kong Law

By Michael Yahuda

LONDON — For the first time since negotiations between China and Britain over the future of Hong Kong resumed earlier this year...

The practice of the rule of law and its associated liberties will depend on the willingness of the people of Hong Kong to uphold them in the face of possible pressure from China...

LONDON — For the first time since negotiations between China and Britain over the future of Hong Kong resumed earlier this year...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Calmer Police

PARIS — A millionaire has been arrested for assaulting a New York policeman. This is a healthy sign of the times...

1918: German Retreat

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES — Wrecking villages in their retreat, the Germans last night [Aug. 1] and today have been retreating to a new line of defense...

1943: Draft for Fathers

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The drafting of fathers for military service will start in earnest on Oct. 1...

International Herald Tribune advertisement listing staff members like Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and Richard McLean.

that require resolution before time runs out. These chiefly concern the 1994 and 1995 elections and the basis on which legislators elected in 1995 could retain their seats...

As Mr. Patten has indicated, it would be better to have no agreement, despite the attendant risks, than to have one that would deny in advance the possibility of the emergence of an independent-minded legislature...

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

When an Aide to the Chief Is Found Dead in the Park

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Almost three decades ago, the body of a talented artist was found along the Georgetown canal towpath, a bullet in her head. Because she had for years been an intimate friend of President John Kennedy, counterespionage James Jesus Angleton was immediately notified and searched her home before the police arrived.

When her diary came into his hands, that Kennedy loyalist destroyed it, as he later indicated to me, "to protect the presidency." A suspect was tried and acquitted. The prosecutor was justifiably furious when it was revealed that the CIA had destroyed the murder victim's diary. The crime was never solved.

That is one reason why Washingtonians with long memories recoiled at the numbness with which the Clinton White

chief of staff Thomas McLarty and counselor David Gergen. (I also believe that 18 and a half minutes were erased from the Nixon tapes by inadvertence.)

The irony is that the FBI was called in too late to investigate a matter rooted in the calling of the FBI too soon. Nine days after the event, Park Police objections to the delay in reporting evidence finally forced Attorney General Janet Reno and her deputy, Philip Heymann, to permit FBI agents to begin interviewing White House aides about the apparent suicide.

That delay is the source of public concern. Not suspicion of murder, although the discoverer of the body remains unknown and no gun license has been found.

Assuming no crime, the question remains: Was Vincent Foster irrationally morose because of criticism of his office's abuse of the FBI in "Travelgate" — or was the president's closest legal confidant dreading the exposure of malfeasance yet unknown?

Someone who has read the reconstructed page of notes assures me that it reveals no fear of any new scandal. When the page is released — preferably by special counsel looking into Travelgate and its sad aftermath — it will merely show a careworn man listing reasons for quitting his job.

As we get that behind us, we will hear recriminations from the likes of Hollywood producer Harry Thomason, whose greed for patronage caused the mess that may have unhinged Mr. Foster, that only cruel "Washington" was to blame: "If he were in Arkansas, he'd be alive."

That knee in the media groin (encouraging the "They'll be sorry" delusion of potential suicides) is aimed at Wall Street Journal editorialists and the rest of us who vigorously protested an abuse of police power.

I remember my dismay when William Casey, an old friend castigated in this space for paying off Iranian terrorists, turned out to have been addled by a brain tumor. Journalists have a job to do, and cannot pull their punches at wrongdoing on the assumption that high officials may be mentally ill.

Presidents and their appointees have a job to do, too. It includes the swift protection of the public interest when a person entrusted with the nation's secrets is found with a bullet in the head.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The office of the dead man, where Clinton records were kept, was not sealed until midmorning of the day after his body was found.

House responded to the report that the body of Deputy Counsel Vincent Foster Jr. had been found in a federal park near the Potomac River.

The probe of the apparent suicide was at first contained within the U.S. Park Police, a unit adept at catching parkway speeders and removing cats from trees, but ill-equipped for White House confrontation.

The office of the dead man, where sensitive Clinton records were kept, was not sealed until midmorning of the day after his body was found, and had been entered several times during the night.

When the keep-off-the-grass cops finally showed up at the White House, they were forbidden access to records protected by executive privilege. Mr. Foster's boss, White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum, took charge of the search and told them what he thought was relevant. An FBI agent was present as a kind of observer, when he ventured to peek at a document, he was spoken to sharply by a White House aide who was in turn reproved by Mr. Nussbaum.

Unfound in this initial search were about 20 scraps of paper in the Foster briefcase, which turned out to be a torn up sheet of notes bearing on Mr. Foster's unhappy state of mind.

I believe Mr. Nussbaum's assertion that he did not notice the note torn into bits at the bottom of the briefcase. I further believe his claim that his failure to report this discovery to police for 27 hours after it was brought to him was caused by a need to consult the Clintons,



A Sense of Place by the Tidal Cove

By Ellen Goodman

ASCOCO BAY, Maine — From my window, I watch the cat as he sets out on his appointed rounds. He stops to inspect the bird feeder, moves on to the asparagus bed and then, gingerly, steps around the wasp mound. Having staked out this territory, he assumes his morning post among the peony leaves.

This cat — my daughter's cat and my grandcat — arrived here weeks ago, caged and collared and thoroughly cuffed. He was driven up the East Coast through megalopolis to the countryside where he encountered grass as a deeply suspect foreign turf.

Gradually, however he has gone native. First the collar came off and then he shed his city manners. An encounter with a garter snake was followed by a standoff with a spangiel and, I fear, another with a mourning dove.

Stalking this territory, he has now claimed it as his own.

I have watched this transformation with amusement. But this morning, it occurs to me that I have much in common with my four-pawed visitor.

I too have shed my collar — the shoes, the eyeline, the suit — for a country uniform of baseball cap, shorts, T-shirt. I too have left the cage, the urban containers of work, office, car, for the uncontained land, sky, sea.

Moreover, like my grandcat, I have covered this small piece of the world and staked my claim over it inch by inch, year by year. Over time, I have made this territory mine the old-fashioned way: by living in it.

This morning I walk along the same road that is never quite the same. The daisies have given way to the brown-eyed Susans. The Indian paintbrush has been replaced by Queen Anne's lace.

An urban child, I grew up knowing the names of streets and shops but not the names of wildflowers. Like most adult immigrants to a new world, I will never become perfectly bilingual.

But I have learned this country the way people learn foreign languages: through

MEANWHILE

total immersion. I know where to find blueberries and when to expect blackberries and the best times — maybe — to fish for muskies. I have learned the varieties of goldenrod, the taste of wild mustard, the song of a rufous-sided towhee.

Returning to this island year after year, I have slowly added a new sense to those of touch, taste, sight, smell, sound. A sense of place.

Like most Americans, I spend much of my life in a built environment where offices and houses remain a static backdrop to the variety of humans. I live in a wide world where people skim across the surface and travel far by phones and flights and faxes.

Today, our peripheral vision is as great as the television camera. Americans pride themselves on mobility. We equate that mobility with ambition,

with bread horizons, with get up and go. For my own part, I get up and go a great deal. I can tell you where the frozen yogurt stand is in the Pittsburgh airport and where every Starbucks coffee shop is in downtown Seattle. I have a modem for hotel rooms and a passport that is never out of date.

But I come here to sink into a world that too many of us skate across. I come here to remember what it is like to live deep instead of wide.

These days, it's possible to be citizens of the world or natives of the land. To tour or to belong. We can appease a restless desire for a change of scene. Or we can rest in one place and pay attention to the scene as it changes. It's unclear which way we will see the most.

On this island, in many country places, people are commonly considered newcomers until they have been here a generation. Surely we are new until we have learned which apple tree bears fruit every other year and where the poison ivy is. We are new until we have planted a tree and worried about the water well.

At some point, those of us who return, who take the course of total immersion, often discover that we have set down roots. Suddenly, on a clear Maine morning at the edge of a tidal cove, with a country cat hiding out in the peony bushes and weeds waiting in the garden, there comes a feeling of home.

On days like this what makes the most sense in this entire strange world is the sense of place.

The Boston Globe

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Light on the Refugees

Regarding the opinion column "When the Comfortable Turn Their Backs on Refugees" (July 28):

I salute Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan for his courage in exposing the hypocrisy of the West in closing its eyes to the plight of refugees. Of all those unfortunate people, the Bosnian Muslims are suffering the most. The inaction of Russia, Britain and France has in fact encouraged the Serbian aggressors to press their "ethnic cleansing." To make matters worse, the indecision of President Bill Clinton — who conveniently forgot his campaign pledges: to arm the Muslims to defend themselves, and to bomb the population of Sarajevo — was the green light to the Serbs, together with the Croats, to finish dismembering Bosnia.

It is sad that the only action taken by the leaders of the Western democracies was to engage in lofty rhetoric and pass the buck to the United Nations.

RAMES NASSIF, Geneva.

Rethinking UN Forces

Would it not make sense to organize and equip troops indigenous to Bosnia,

under the command of the United Nations or of a UN member state, to enforce the policies of the United Nations in Bosnia? This would not be a UN peacekeeping force; it would be a proper army, ready to fight for UN objectives.

There are precedents: South Korean troops, under the unified command of the United States, were basic to the UN defense of South Korea; and Kuwaitis served in the Gulf.

The indigenous UN force would include Serbs and Croats who agreed with UN policies, as well as Muslims. They would be the ground troops that many people believe are needed to enforce strong UN policies in Bosnia. Surely such troops would be capable of establishing safe havens; they should also be capable of rolling back ethnic cleansing.

As UN troops, such a force would be better equipped and supplied than any other in Bosnia, and they could receive incomparable air cover and other help from their UN allies. Yet they would also be far more motivated and far more familiar with the country in which they were fighting than any foreign UN troops could be.

But these troops would have to be very strictly under the command designated by the United Nations. They would have to be prevented, as far as possible,

from taking action outside UN policy by the conditions laid down for their service. There would undoubtedly be some failure of this control, but it is hard to imagine that the consequences could be worse than simply lifting the arms embargo (which would involve no control) or letting things continue as they are.

We might expect that a foreign UN force would be strongly resisted in the hope that with growing casualties its use would become so unpopular in the contributing countries that it would be withdrawn. An indigenous UN force, however, would be politically sustainable, and this realization might quickly bring an end to defiance of the United Nations. (Even just the threat of forming such a force might produce this result.) After a peace was established and the United Nations had collected its weapons, a potential force would always still be in Bosnia, and it could be quickly re-equipped in case the peace was violated.

ARNOLD ZUBOFF, London.

The writer is a lecturer in the Philosophy Department of University College London.

I refer to "Peacekeeping Isn't Treated Seriously" (Opinion, July 16) by Paul Hammond and Wolfgang Schlör. The writers are absolutely correct to say that

a new approach needs to be made toward peacekeeping and peacekeeping forces if the United Nations is to effectively accomplish its missions. I believe that a permanent, standing force would best serve in this regard.

The force would ideally be all-volunteer, so as to avoid the "name of our boys in the breach" dilemma that has surfaced recently, especially in the former Yugoslavia and Somalia. If member states cannot summon the fortitude to take responsibility for necessary missions, then an independent organization must be created to undertake them.

In its inception stage, the UN permanent force should be composed of volunteers from the armed forces of UN member states. Sufficient financial incentive should be provided to attract good soldiers. In addition, all member states should agree to allow troops to leave their military services without sanction (i.e., without loss of citizenship or of pension benefits, and so on).

An academy for the training of UN force officers would be established. This should be done in a state which could be considered "neutral" in the sense that few countries would object to its location. Countries with a long history of involvement in peacekeeping operations come to mind: Canada,

Australia and Ireland, for example. The force should eventually be comprised of four or five heavy infantry divisions, available for independent, rapid deployment. The standardization of high-quality equipment would be crucial in such a standing force. This equipment would include heavy armor, artillery and combat aircraft, crossing the threshold into preparedness for serious combat — as opposed to the present lightly armed focus, which is unsatisfactory in many instances.

Only in this fashion could the United Nations provide a sufficient deterrent to aggression, or if necessary achieve battlefield superiority over an adversary.

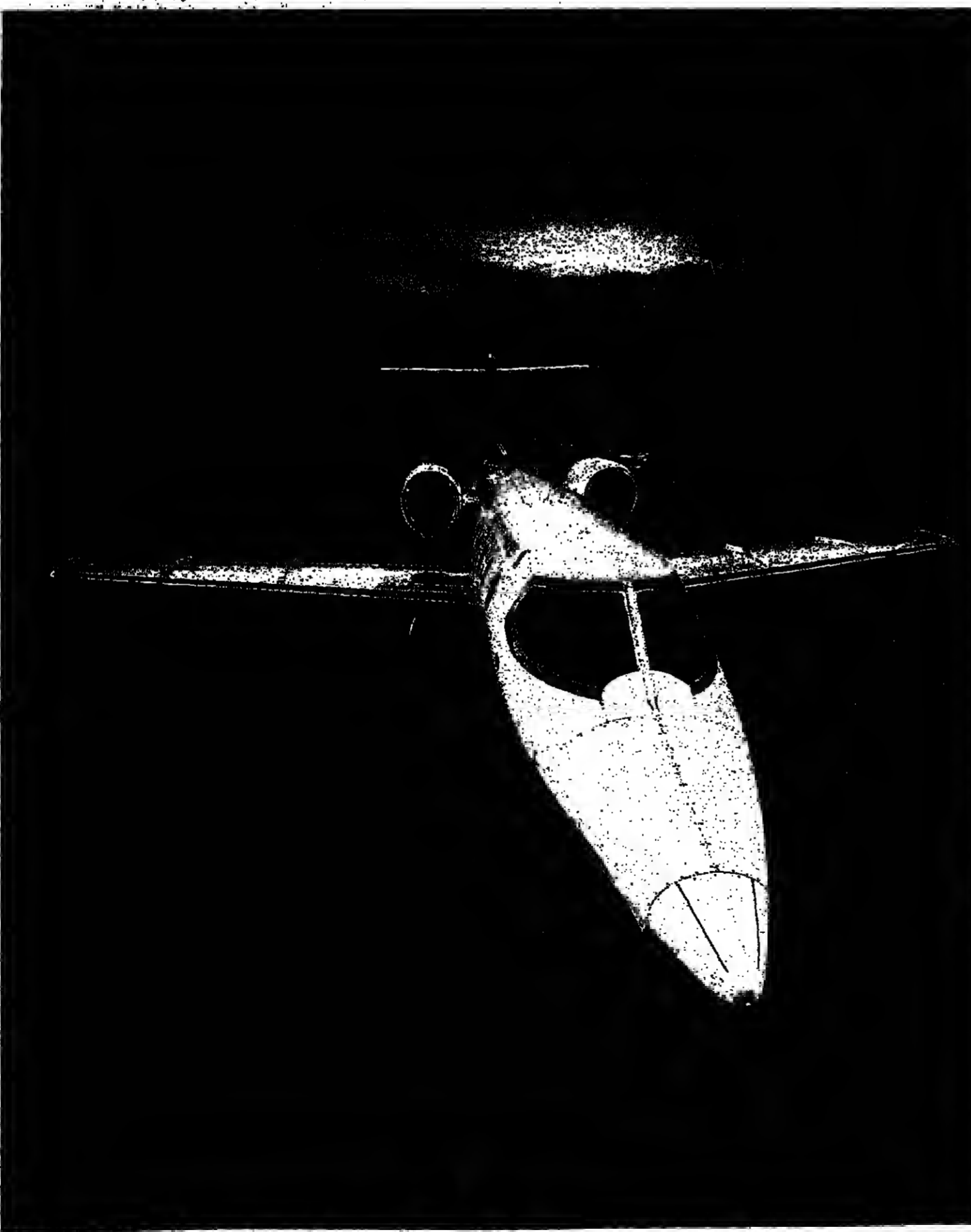
KURT BASSUENER, Kosice, Slovakia.

Olympics as a Cure?

Regarding "Human Rights Would Lose in a Beijing Olympiad" (June 23):

So Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, believes that holding the Games in a country is one way to accelerate its respect for rights. One need only think of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

SERGE RASCOVSKY, Cannes.



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Clockwise from left, Oliviero Toscani; wedding of Amedeo of Aosta in 1927; Agnelli with model for Cinquecento, and Gabriele D'Annunzio.

The Inimitable Face of Italian Male Elegance

By Ken Shulman

FLORENCE — For those men looking for a few tips on dressing, "The Creative Rule: 100 Years of Italian Male Elegance" is bound to be a disappointment. Not because the 70 historical and current Italian personalities who are proposed as paradigms of style do not know whether a handkerchief should match, blend, or contrast with a tie, or whether a Rolex should be worn beneath or over the cuff of a shirt.

On the contrary, the photographs, wardrobe and grammar compositions of this unusual show project a kaleidoscope of imaginative styles and fashions that range from the impeccable double-breasted English formality of the radio inventor Guglielmo Marconi to the rugged, all-Jews, cowboy-in-Madonna pose of the Benetton photographer Oliviero Toscani. The question, instead, is whether what looks good on Luigi Pirandello or Ottavio Missoni will look equally good on you. And the answer, unfortunately, is no. "Elegance is a bit like beauty, or genius," says Luigi Settembrini, the media and fashion consultant who curated the show at the newly renovated Leopoldo Station. "Either it's there, or it isn't."

Aside from a collection of four classic Giorgio Armani jackets, and an extensive shirt-and-tie matching seminar by the public relations wizard Beppe Modenese, "100 Years of Male Elegance" offers little that is didactic or uniform. The men singled out as ambassadors of Italian elegance over the past century seem to take particular delight in their customized, inimitable appearance.

"Unlike Great Britain, where male fashion is intended as a declaration of belonging to a certain caste or profession, Italian male fashion is an extremely individual proposition," explains Settembrini. "If you go to a lawyer in London, he will be dressed as a lawyer. If you go to a lawyer in Milan, he will be dressed as he pleases."

With the Italians' well-known penchant for breaking rules, a universal definition of elegance in the country is unthinkable. What "The Creative Rule" offers are 70 extremely personal interpretations of that ephemeral entry, interpretations that draw their strength from their creators and lose their

expressive force when imitated or repeated by others.

The men on display are stylish, not style makers. And elegance appears as much a question of how to wear as what to wear. Indeed, only a man as famously refined as the writer and gastronome Giovanni Nuvolenti could wear a yellow-bordered green velvet dinner jacket without embarrassment. Luchino Visconti's wolf coat — with the name "Luchino" embroidered across the inner breast pocket — would have hung foolishly on anyone except the aristocratic film director.

DIVIDED into two sections — historical and current — "The Creative Rule" begins with the composer Giacomo Puccini and the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio. The Italian nobility between the wars is represented by Humbert II of Savoy — the last King of Italy — and by Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, the dashing pilot and military commander who once eschewed a fellow officer's warning to take cover during a battle because he didn't want to sully his uniform. "It's not worth

getting it dirty for a few shots," the duke allegedly replied. "It's new, you know."

Even the clergy is present, in the persons of Eugenio Facelli, Pope Pius XII, and Tullio Schuster, the cardinal who inspired the sculptor Giacomo Manzù for his series of "Cardinal" statues.

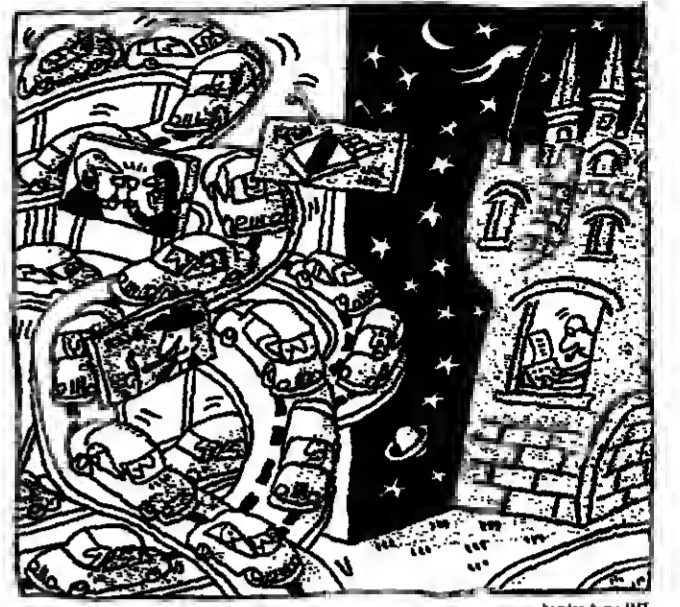
Modern Italian elegance is proposed in the examples of men, including the Ferrari president, Luca Cordero di Montezemolo, the conductor Carlo Maria Giulini, the soccer coach Walter Zenga, and, of course, the Fiat chairman, Gianni Agnelli.

Much of the material, especially the large, movie-poster size photographs, is effective, although the featured suits, coats, and vests tend to hang limp and mute on their black upholstered dummies. The protean concept that Settembrini has tried to contour of needs eludes him in "The Creative Rule," which runs through Oct. 31. Instead of elegance, we see its shadow. Yet even the shadow is well worth the visit.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

Hotel's Return to Stardom

LOS ANGELES — A weekday afternoon, poolside at the Chateau Marmont, a Hollywood hotel in an ersatz Loire Valley chateau. A crush of several hundred at a birthday party and cocktail for Sofia Coppola, daughter of the director. The guest of honor and her consort, Donovan Leitch, fellow Ford model and son of "the" Donovan, greet their guests. Never mind that they don't seem to know many of



STYLE MAKERS

them. Never mind that it's not her actual birth date. After all, this is the land of make-believe.

One thing is unapologetically real: It's hard to imagine a more calculatedly hip scene. The bisexual everybody-is-anybody set parades down the path to the pool — a seemingly endless stream of actors and actresses, agents, directors, models, producers, rock stars, writers, their pets and children.

The New York contingent, in town for the California Fashion Industry Friends of AIDS benefit honoring Calvin Klein, the next evening, includes Kelly Klein, Elizabeth Saltzman, Taliana Von Furstenburg, Peter Gallagher, Ethan Hawke, Marina Rust and Brian McNally.

Over by the grill, André Balazs, 36, the hotelier and trend engineer, watched his experiment — the rejiggering of the Chateau's sets and cast — play out.

Conzily nestled in a hillside dotted with red-roofed Mediterranean-style houses, in a fragrant tangle of eucalyptus, hooeyusuckle, midnight jasmine and rosebushes, the turreted Chateau Marmont looms above Sunset Boulevard under the watchful eye of a Marlboro man billboard propped up where the Strip meets the city limits of West Hollywood and Marmont Lane.

Built in 1929 as an apartment hotel by Fred Horowitz, a Hollywood entertainment lawyer, the opening of what Balazs calls the "Loire Valley folly in the onion fields" coincided almost exactly with the stock market crash. Rapidly recast as a hotel, it became a hit. Its success among Hollywood residents and actors, writers and directors lured westward by the Hollywood machine is attributed largely to its noncommercial origins. Conceived as apartments, its so-called suites, equipped with kitchens, were large, homey and self-sufficient.

The hotel became a quiet place, a hide for those with work to do or

those in the public eye, and because of the elevator in the basement garage, guests didn't even have to pass the front desk to get to the sanctuary of their rooms.

It was never the biggest, never the swankiest, but it was always the most private. "If you must get into trouble, do it at the Marmont," was the directive given by Harry Cohn, head of Columbia Studios, to two of his young stars, William Holden and Glenn Ford.

Greta Garbo was alone here. Jean Harlow honeymooned here. "Rebel Without a Cause" was cast here. "Sunset Boulevard" was conceived here. "The Day of the Locust" and "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" were written here. Howard Hughes boled up here. Grace Kelly trusted here. For 50 years, what seems like all of Hollywood constellated here.

models in his suite and Michael Hutchence, the lead singer of INXS, beside the pool.

Madonna is shooting scenes for her next movie, "Snake Eyes." Francis Ford Coppola is holding tastings of wines from his vineyards. Casting directors are holding auditions in their suites and hopeful actresses waiting their turns are splayed on the lobby's Spanish-style chairs.

It's a good show, admittedly, but a different one since Balazs bought the faded Chateau Marmont for just over \$12 million in 1989.

"I couldn't imagine wanting to commit suicide here anymore," said Eve Babitz, who writes of Balazs's ascension to the guardianship of the Marmont in "Black Swans," her collection of stories to be published by Knopf in the fall.

"Oh, no," replied Balazs, with mock horror. "I've lost a major market."

Jean Nathan

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BOOKS

MONSTER:

The Autobiography of an L. A. Gang Member

By Sanyika Shakur, aka Monster Kody Scott. 383 pages. \$22. The Atlantic Monthly Press.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ELDRIDGE Cleaver once described the fierce, liberating power that comes from penetrating "one's own little world" with language, the power that comes from "combining the alphabet with the volatile elements" of one's soul. It's a power possessed by his own 1968 book, "Soul on Ice," and it's also a power radiated with dangerous aplomb by Sanyika Shakur's disturbing new book, "Monster: The Autobiography of an L. A. Gang Member."

Like Cleaver, Shakur, named Kody Scott when he was born in 1963, went to school in jail, teaching himself literature, history and philosophy. His memoir also serves to tell the story of one man's painful spiritual journey from violence toward transcendence. It is also a shockingly raw, frightening portrait of gang life in South-Central

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Mitch Cohen, American writer and translator living in Berlin is reading "Tom Horn" by Will Henry.

"Most people I know sniff at the western genre. But this is not only suspenseful, its use of language and psychological complexity also towers over most of what passes for literary writing."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



Los Angeles today, a book that sheds harsh new light on the violence that erupted a year ago after the Rodney G. King verdict.

Shakur, who was profiled in "Do or Die," Leon Bing's 1991 book on gangs, was known out the streets of South-Central as Monster, and as his account here chillingly demonstrates, the moniker was well deserved.

Shakur was initiated into the Eight Trays, a "set" of the Crip gang based in his neighborhood, at the age of 11. His initiation rite included shooting several members of the rival Blood gang. At 13, he says, he robbed a man and stomped his face so badly that the police

told bystanders the person responsible for the crime was a "monster." At 15 he was arrested for car-jacking and assault. At 16 he was ambushed by rival gang members and shot six times. In the ensuing years, he was convicted of armed robbery, mayhem and possession of an AK-47 assault rifle.

He is now serving a seven-year sentence in Falcon State Prison in Northern California for beating a crack dealer.

"In a perverted sort of way I enjoyed being Monster Kody," he writes. "I lived for the power surge of playing God, having the power of life and death in my hands. Nothing I knew of could compare

with riding in a car with three other homeboys with guns, knowing that they were as deadly and courageous as I was. To me, at that time in my life, this was power."

As Shakur tells it, the war in South-Central is not only between the two major gangs, the Crips and the Bloods (who agreed to a ceasefire after the Rodney King riots), but between different neighborhood "sets" within each gang. Indeed, the No. 1 enemy of Shakur's set, the Eight Trays, was another Crip set, the Rollin' Sixties. During the '80s, Shakur recalls, terrible atrocities were committed by both sets.

When the Rollin' Sixties kidnaped, raped and stabbed the sister of an Eight Tray member, the Eight Trays retaliated by ambushing a rising Sixties member. After beating him into submission, Shakur reports, they chopped off both his arms with machetes, leaving him as "a walking reminder" of their commitment to revenge.

In fact, disfigurement and early death are given in the gang world of South-Central. This is a world in which you can get killed crossing the street into another set's territory, a world in which a small infraction, like stepping on someone's shoes, is regarded as a capital offense. "Regardless of the condition of the shoes," Shakur writes, "the underlying factor that usually got you killed was the principle. The principle is respect, a linchpin critical to relations between all people but magnified by 30 in the ghettoes and slums across America."

For youths from fractured homes, like Shakur's, one's set becomes one's family, one's religion, one's profession. Joining a gang in South-Central Los Angeles, Shakur says, is "the equivalent of growing up in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, and going to college: Everyone does it."

No doubt, "Monster" will be denounced for its sensationalism. Its cover features a menacing photo of Shakur in his gang days wielding a semiautomatic gun. And it will doubtless be read by some for its graphic, gut-wrenching descriptions of gang violence.

Such matters, however, should not deter serious readers interested in trying to understand the endemic social conditions underlying last year's Los Angeles riots. Set down in quick, matter-of-fact prose, "Monster" provides a shockingly intimate picture of gang life in South-Central. Although the book is incoherently edited and its tone is strangely uneven, the volume attests not only to Shakur's journalistic eye for observation, but also to his novelistic skills as a storyteller, an ear for street language that's as perfectly pitched as Richard Price's, a feeling for character and status potentially as rich as Tom Wolfe's. This is a startling and galvanic book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VICTOR KORCHNOI gave a stern lesson to a pupil, Dutch champion, Jeroen Piket, in Game 3 of a recent contest.

In one of the main lines of the Schlechter-Rubinstein Variation of the Tarrasch Defense, 10 de Be complete, Berlin 1918, which succeeded 12... Re8 13 e3 13 Bf7 Qf6 14 Nd5 B45 15 Qd5 Re2 is very nice for Black) Nf4 and now White could, perhaps have played 14 a3 Nf6 15 Bf6 Qf6 16 Nd5 B45 17 Qd5 Qf2 18 a4 Rad8 19 Qd5 and held on to the extra pawn.

We may surmise that Korchnoi worked out an improvement on the game between Rubinstein and Emanuel Lasker, Berlin 1918, which succeeded 12... Re8 13 e3 13 Bf7 Qf6 14 Nd5 B45 15 Qd5 Re2 is very nice for Black) Nf4 and now White could, perhaps have played 14 a3 Nf6 15 Bf6 Qf6 16 Nd5 B45 17 Qd5 Qf2 18 a4 Rad8 19 Qd5 and held on to the extra pawn.

Piket, perhaps having spotted the same possibility, chose to follow a Nogaevs-Vera encounter in Havana, 1983, with 12... a4 13 Nf4 Qe7, but Korchnoi diverged from 14 Nf6 to 15 Bf4 to play 14 Nf4 Kf8 15 Bf6 of 16 Qd2, judging that his knights and a bishop would be more effective in attacking the doubled pawns than two bishops and a knight.

TARRASCH DEFENSE
White: Korchnoi Black: Piket
1. d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. Nf3 Qe7 4. e5 Qe6 5. Nxe4 Qe7 6. Nf3 Qe6 7. Qe2 Qe7 8. Qd3 Qe6 9. Qd2 Qe7 10. Qd3 Qe6 11. Qd2 Qe7 12. Qd3 Qe6 13. Qd2 Qe7 14. Qd3 Qe6 15. Qd2 Qe7 16. Qd3 Qe6 17. Qd2 Qe7 18. Qd3 Qe6 19. Qd2 Qe7 20. Qd3 Qe6 21. Qd2 Qe7 22. Qd3 Qe6 23. Qd2 Qe7 24. Qd3 Qe6 25. Qd2 Qe7 26. Qd3 Qe6 27. Qd2 Qe7 28. Qd3 Qe6 29. Qd2 Qe7 30. Qd3 Qe6 31. Qd2 Qe7 32. Qd3 Qe6 33. Qd2 Qe7 34. Qd3 Qe6 35. Qd2 Qe7 36. Qd3 Qe6 37. Qd2 Qe7 38. Qd3 Qe6 39. Qd2 Qe7 40. Qd3 Qe6 41. Qd2 Qe7 42. Qd3 Qe6 43. Qd2 Qe7 44. Qd3 Qe6 45. Qd2 Qe7 46. Qd3 Qe6 47. Qd2 Qe7 48. Qd3 Qe6 49. Qd2 Qe7 50. Qd3 Qe6

few moves later, Korchnoi rejuvenated the same trap theme in an altered form: after 37 Bf5!, there was no time for 37... ab7 because of 38 Qg6! After Piket defended with 37... Nc7, Korchnoi maneuvered him into 38 Qe4 Kh8 39 Bd7 Rg8 40 Qh3 Kh7 41 ba1, the point of this clever sequence being that the Dutchman had to bring two pawns down because 41... Bc5 would be crushed by 42 Be6! Qe6 43 Qe6 fe 44 Re7 Rg7 45 Re8.

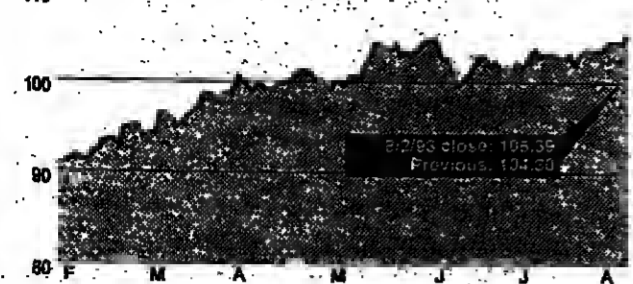


Position after 40... Kd7



THE TRIB INDEX: 105.39

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks...



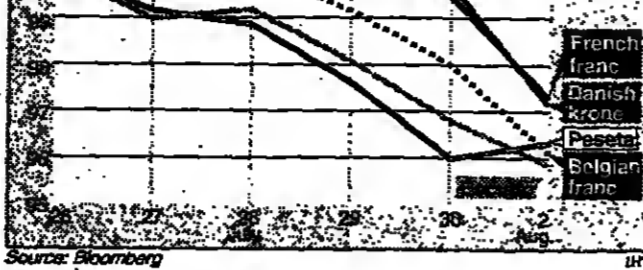
The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

Europe Finds Cause to Cheer Currency Grid's Fall

PARIS — The loosening of the European Monetary System's currency grid...



EMS Turmoil Seen Buoying Gold Rally

LONDON — The loosening of the European Monetary System's currency grid...

Gold reclaimed its role as a safe-haven investment after EC finance ministers...

Hopes of Interest-Rate Cuts Shift Offers Modest Boost For EC Economic Growth

PARIS — The loosening of the European Monetary System's currency grid...

By Erik Ipsen. LONDON — Despite weeks of talk of European Community economies...

On the Paris Bourse, the CAC 40-stock index soared 43.15 points to 2,129.03.

Observers noted that although the rules of the economic game may have changed...

Reaction From Europe

- "The bad news is that the European Monetary System is at a standstill." Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark.

For Bonn, the expected upward lurch in the Deutsche mark will pose problems...

Thinking Ahead

Greens Ally With Protectionists

WASHINGTON — In these troubled times it is hard enough to keep traditional protectionism at bay...

U.S. Names Fill Skies Of Europe

WASHINGTON — Europe's airlines are swarming about in confusion, trying to figure out how to stop aggressive American carriers...

Advertisement for International symbol for easy calling. Includes a large image of a telephone and a list of international numbers for various countries.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Large table containing various financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates.

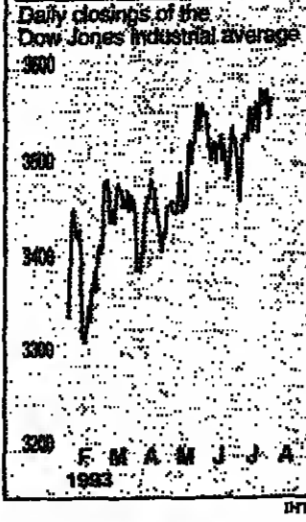
Additional text and data related to the currency and interest rates section, including contact information for Sprint.

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: A Rate-Outlook Rally

Continued from Page 9
pressure by its EC partners to cut rates to preserve the ERM.
German stocks did better than bonds. The DAX index of 30 blue-chip stocks rose 11.85 points, or 0.66 percent, to 1,818.08.

The Dow



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average 1992-1993

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Purchasing Managers Index Gains

TEMPE, Arizona (Bloomberg)—The U.S. economy improved slightly in July from June, according to a survey of purchasing executives by the National Association of Purchasing Management, released Monday.

Clinton Is Against a Rise in Rates

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Bill Clinton called Monday on the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, not to raise interest rates until the economy turns around.

Dell Computer Launches 2 PC Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—Dell Computer Corp. launched two new lines of personal computers Monday and added to an existing one, sharpening its strategy of different brands for different kinds of customers.

CoreStates to Acquire Constellation

NEW YORK (AP)—CoreStates Financial Corp. said Monday it had agreed to acquire Constellation Bancorp. for about \$320 million in stock.

Motorola Wireless Lures \$800 Million

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois (AP)—Motorola Inc. said Monday an international group of investors had committed \$800 million to the Iridium project, Motorola's ambitious effort to create a global wireless telephone network.

Weekend Box Office

Table with columns: Title, Gross, Weeks, etc.

RATES: Mark Makes Broad Gains

Continued from Page 1
dollars' partners are expected to sell dollars to purchase marks or to pay back their loans in dollars.

Foreign Exchange

Analysis speculated that the Bank of France, in not immediately lowering rates, was aiming to minimize the effective devaluation of the franc so as to limit the embarrassment to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who had said he would not devalue the currency.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Diary

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Amex Diary

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NASDAQ Diary

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NYSE Most Actives

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U.S. FUTURES

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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BOOST: EC Decision Provides Room to Maneuver

Continued from Page 9
for Solomon Brothers International. That, he predicted, would allow a strengthening of the dollar and the yen as interest-rate differentials narrowed.

Market Closed

The stock market in Toronto was closed Monday for a holiday.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Amsterdam

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CURRENCY CRISIS / WORLDWIDE RIPPLES

Britain Ratifies Maastricht

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The British government formally ratified the Maastricht Treaty on European Union on Monday when it handed over the necessary documents to the Italian Foreign Ministry in Rome, a British official said.

The packet, bearing the signature of Queen Elizabeth II, was sent to Rome earlier Monday by diplomatic pouch.

The action followed a decision by the former editor of The Times, William Rees-Mogg, not to pursue his challenge to the treaty in the British appeal courts.

Delivery of the documents completed a tortuous ratification procedure in Britain.

Lawyers said Lord Rees-Mogg thought the treaty to be less threatening to Britain's sovereignty since the weekend foudrering of the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism.

The only block now to implementing the treaty is a legal challenge in Germany.

(Reuters, AP)

Bad Timing for Japan Rising Yen Was Already Too Strong

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The decision to relax Europe's currency grid risks creating a period of volatility that will put upward pressure on the yen, worsening an already grave situation for Japanese exporters.

But the long-term impact on the world's second-biggest economy will depend on how the EC member states use their new flexibility in economic policymaking. The danger, analysis said, is that countries may indulge in overly stimulative policies that ultimately undermine competitiveness and increase the risk of protectionism.

"If the change in the system has a negative impact on the supply side, it could lead to a loss of competitiveness," said Nobuyuki Ueda, head of international research at LTCB Research Institute Inc. "If this drags down the EC economies, protectionism will rise sharply over the near term and have a negative impact on the Japanese economy."

The yen, bought as a safe haven from currency turmoil in Europe, jumped against the German currency on Monday. The mark fell to 60.983 yen in Tokyo from 60.333 on Friday. The yen has appreciated more than 25 percent against the mark since the start of February and also has gained 16 percent against the dollar in that period. The dollar ended at 104.61 yen on Monday.

"The upward pressure on the yen, expected to continue as long as European currencies remain

volatile, could not come at a worse time for Japanese industry. More than 95 percent of companies surveyed by the Japan External Trade Organization said they were unable to turn a profit with the dollar below 110 yen.

"Unless Japan takes measures to cope with the yen's appreciation as soon as possible, Japanese manufacturers will feel the pinch," Takeshi Nogano, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, said Monday. "Japanese industries are already on the verge of a crisis that may lead to a sharp decline in job opportunities."

While the EMS crisis was the trigger for the yen's latest gains, a return to stability in European currency markets will do little to reduce the yen's value.

"Even though some people don't like to admit it, there are more fundamental factors at work," said Richard Koo, senior economist at Nomura Research Institute. High real interest rates, a record trade surplus surging beyond \$150 billion this year and U.S. willingness to talk up the yen to pressure Japan are the basic factors behind the yen's rise.

The salvation for Tokyo is that currency turmoil is unlikely to have a great impact on the profitability of Japanese companies in Europe, which are concentrated in Britain. "For Japan, the end of the ERM was the collapse of the pound sterling last September," said Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities. "That directly influenced the bottom line."

Communiqué Foresees A Return to Old Rates

BRUSSELS — Following is the text of the communiqué issued by the finance ministers of the European Community early Tuesday.

The ministers and central bank governors of the member states of the European Community have decided to widen temporarily the obligatory marginal intervention thresholds of the participants in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System to plus or minus 15 percent around the bilateral central rates.

"This measure of limited duration is in response to speculative movements, which are exceptional in amount as well as in nature. Indeed, having regard to the fundamental economic situation of the member states participating in the system, the current parity grid is fully justified. The ministers and governors therefore reaffirm support for the current parities and are open for the current parities and are confident that the market rates will

soon approach these parities once again.

"The monetary authorities of the member states will continue to direct their monetary policy toward the aim of price stability.

"All the member states reaffirm their determination to put the Treaty on European Union into operation as soon as its ratification is complete, including the evaluation procedure, which according to Article 109E must take place before Jan. 1, 1994, the start of Stage II. Moreover, they reaffirm their support for the procedures and criteria laid down in the Treaty with respect to the attainment of a sufficient degree of convergence in order to allow the realization of Economic and Monetary Union.

"The new compulsory intervention rates will be communicated by the monetary authorities in time for the opening of foreign exchange markets on Aug. 2, 1993."

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
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FRANC: Acrimony Breaks Out on First Day of New EMS Arrangement

Continued from Page 1

today for the mistakes made by the Bonn government in the German unification process.

In Bonn, however, Finance Minister Theo Waigel told a television interviewer: "This is not a selfish interest-rate policy." He added later that he and the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, "are in good spirits and very pleased with the result."

Politicians tried to paint the move as a way of preserving European unity and of enabling recession-hit European countries to lower interest rates to help boost their economies. By avoiding an actual devaluation — a move in which the

central rate for the mark against the franc and other currencies would be lowered — the politicians in weak-currency countries, particularly Mr. Balladur, were able to save face with voters.

But even Mr. Balladur conceded that he had hoped for a different outcome — for the mark to float alone outside an EMS containing the other currencies.

"I always had some doubts about 1997 and they have not been diminished by today," said Wim Kok, the Dutch finance minister, referring to a proposed date for progress toward European currency union. A collapse of Europe's monetary system "would have been a disaster. This is not a disaster but it is a black day."

"The fault lines" in the system "have clearly been exposed," said John Major, the British prime minister, who added that the recent events "vindicate our decision to suspend sterling's membership in the ERM last September."

Top French and German monetary officials are scheduled to meet Tuesday in Paris to discuss the two nations' economies, the French Finance Ministry said. The meeting was postponed from June 25 after the Germans balked at French pressure to lower interest rates. The meeting will be attended by Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery, the Bank of France governor Jacques de Larosiere, Mr. Waigel and Mr. Schlesinger.

run counter not only to French interests but also to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's commitment to European unity. This fall, the Bundesbank is scheduled for changes that are expected to bring to power a new leadership that is less wedded to a rigid anti-inflationary orthodoxy.

That possible change, however, has to be weighed against the likelihood that Mr. Kohl will turn out to be the last German leader who feels as strongly as he does that Germany's destiny lies in European unity.

RANCOR: How the EC Decided

Continued from Page 1

currency union, with the central member countries pooling their resources.

But fairly early on during their 12-hour marathon, the ministers decided on a short list of three options:

1. Suspend the exchange-rate mechanism altogether, and let all 12 currencies float.
2. Withdraw the Deutsche mark temporarily from the exchange-rate mechanism, leaving the other currencies to continue as before.
3. Widen the margins, while trying to keep in place at least the notional structure of the exchange mechanism, including central exchange rates and floor and ceiling intervention levels.

The ministers finally adopted the last solution, not out of any enthusiasm but because they considered it the least unappealing option, because they were tired and because they had to do something before currency dealing started in Asia. But for a time during the day, there was a lot of talk about the Germans leaving the exchange-rate mechanism for a while until the markets cooled off.

This was the solution favored by France, which believed for a while that Bonn would go along with it. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said later that France would have preferred "the temporary depart-

ure of the mark from the exchange rate mechanism," and that "Germany seemed to agree with this solution."

The EC Commission, the Community's executive body, also favored a German opt-out, and it was apparently so sure that this would happen that its president, Jacques Delors, told a television interviewer that it would be best if Bonn suspended its membership in the exchange-rate mechanism "for a few weeks or months."

Despite France's understanding that Bonn was willing to leave the European Monetary System temporarily, the German negotiators did not seem enthusiastic about the idea. One German official commented that trying to run the exchange-rate mechanism without the Deutsche mark "would be like trying to run the solar system without the sun."

Mr. Waigel testily brushed off Mr. Delors' remarks by saying that "I don't see how someone coalescing in France can claim to get involved in what is going on here in Brussels."

In any event, the idea was dropped when the Benelux countries made it clear that they did not want to abandon the link with the Deutsche mark.

— BARRY JAMES

Very briefly:

- Western Germany's industrial output in June was off 1.5 percent from May and down 6 percent from a year ago, the Economics Ministry said.
- Audi AG, a unit of Volkswagen AG, said it would start selling parts for machine tools used in the car industry to other car manufacturers.
- Cadbury Schweppes PLC said it was forming a joint venture with the Beijing General Corporation for Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, to build a chocolate-making plant in Beijing.
- Italy's car sales fell more than 30 percent in July from a year earlier, according to a study by the Promotor research organization.
- Allied-Lyons PLC said its Hiram Walker unit had completed the acquisition of Perrier-Jouet Barton & Guequier Distribution, a French spirits and wine distributor.
- The Netherlands province of North Holland is planning to build the world's first dump-fired power station and expects it to be in operation by 1995. It will turn sewage, farm manure and household compost into gas and then into electricity.
- Glaxo Holdings PLC said it was taking legal action against Novopharm Ltd. to defend its Zanic ulcer drug. Novopharm has proceeded with the launch of a similar generic product before the U.S. patent expires.

LVMH Unit Absorbs Kenzo

Business News
PARIS — LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA said Monday it had bought Kenzo, the luggage, leather-goods and perfume maker, from a holding company controlled by the LVMH Chairman Bernard Arnault, for \$80 million.

The purchase through the Louis Vuitton SA subsidiary, which owns

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
 NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.7	15	120	110	115	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	95	+5
80	70	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	75	+5
60	50	Sun								

AIRLINES: Aggressive U.S. Carriers Dominate the Skies Over Europe

Continued from Page 9

the health of the U.S. airline industry says the time has come to scrap the system of bilateral treaties and set up a multilateral system.

Europe, however, has yet to adopt anything like a common approach to the new situation its airlines find themselves in.

Some carriers, such as Air France and Lufthansa, have called for curbs on their competition on the one hand and are working out code-sharing arrangements and other cooperative arrangements on

the other - Air France with Continental Airlines last week, Lufthansa possibly with United Airlines in the near future.

Others, such as British Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, have bought significant stakes in major U.S. carriers - USAir Group Inc. and Northwest Airlines, respectively.

The Dutch have embraced change, negotiating a full opening of their airspace with the United States, while the British have protectionist barriers in place. British

Airways, however, is signaling it might chip away that wall if the United States eased its rules on foreign investment in its airlines.

The British Airways chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said in a recent interview that if Washington were to allow foreign companies to own 49 percent of a U.S. airline, rather than 25 percent at present, that would be "a first major milestone."

In return, he said, there probably would be "some significant concessions made on traffic into the U.K."

In the United States, where the final report of the airline industry commission is due by Aug. 20, a member of the commission, Daniel Kaspar, says, "The string has largely played out bilaterally. For U.S. and foreign airlines to continue to expand internationally will require a shift to the multilateral.

"But not everyone is prepared to move. There are more than 100 treaties. For those countries and airlines at the leading edge, the bilateral framework is too constraining."

NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1993, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1993, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 1993, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Aug. 2, 1993. Questions supplied by funds listed. Not used when questions are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some notes based on issues prices.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections like 'Other Funds' and 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

China's Lagging Domestic Bourse Stocks Traded on Its Own Exchanges Fail to Take Off

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — With economic conditions uncertain at home and its strongest companies now listing on stock exchanges abroad, China says it will polish its companies' allure for foreign investors.

But sliding prices and paltry turnover in trading of so-called B shares, or U.S. and Hong Kong dollar-denominated shares that are traded in Shanghai and Shenzhen but are available only to foreigners, indicate an "experiment" that needs to return to the drawing board for modification.

Prices have fallen 37 percent and 28 percent in Shanghai and Shenzhen, respectively, over the past six months.

"It looks like the B-share market has been forgotten by regulators and investors," said John Pintel, an analyst with H.C. Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong. "The market's direction depends on what the government does, and right now it looks like it's moving in three directions at once."

Recent successful initial public offerings in Hong Kong and New York of Chinese stocks such as Tangtao Brewery Co. and Ek Chor China Motorcycle bode well for a wave of similar new issues.

But they have also focused attention on numerous problems undermining confidence in China-listed companies.

"Obviously, it's not that mainland companies are out of favor," said David Whittall of Baring Securities in Hong Kong, citing strong support for some stocks issued abroad despite China's inflation, which passed 20 percent in its largest cities in June. "The problem is in being a mainland-listed company."

Incomplete and tardy information disclosure, fuzzy codes of conduct, ill-advised cash calls and a rocky transition to international

accounting standards have dogged Class B shares since their inception in 1992.

"We admit one of the major problems in the B-share market is that we are not doing so well in information disclosure," said Liu Hongru, chairman of the China Securities Regulatory Commission. "But we are working hard to improve the companies' performance."

Stock-exchange regulators in both Shanghai and Shenzhen have recently stepped up their attempts to bring the companies into line with foreign investors' requirements.

Weekly news conferences where companies disclose their latest activities are an im-

"We are not doing so well in information disclosure. But we are working hard to improve."

Liu Hongru, chairman, China Securities Regulatory Commission

provement. But such advances appear negligible to foreign investors, given that Chinese investment alternatives now exist on more stringently regulated stock exchanges.

The enormous capital needs of Chinese companies trying to expand in their new market economy — many of whom cannot pass muster overseas — will demand that regulators create more attractive trading environments to draw in foreign investment.

"Earnings per share on Chinese-listed companies will rise at a rate not seen in the West for many years," said Charles Green of C.H. China Securities, an Australian brokerage that recently entered the B-share fray. "But China has done its own markets a dis-

service by allowing the stronger new issues into the international markets."

Senior regulators in Beijing have expressed disappointment with the Hong Kong stock market for having "too short-term" a view to support large industrial stocks, which may require patience as they retool to compete in freer markets.

Shanghai Petrochemical, which was only oversubscribed by 1.7 times and has since traded below its issue price, was cited as an example by Mr. Liu, who is also vice chairman of the State Council's Securities Policy Committee.

But at the same time, companies know their initial public offerings can command higher price/earnings multiples abroad than at home.

Policymakers also remain undecided on an initiative that some say would boost the B-share market: allowing domestic investors with access to foreign currency to buy shares.

Class A shares, currently available only to Chinese citizens, trade at much higher prices than B shares, even though both have the same dividends and voting rights. Any move that potentially narrows this price gap, which averages 73 percent in Shanghai and 52 percent in Shenzhen, could stir substantial interest in the B-share market.

"Stocks should recognize the money, not the person buying them," said Liu Bo, executive vice president of the Shanghai Securities Exchange, who added that in saying so, he was speaking only in a "personal capacity."

Despite the B-share market's difficulties, China's long-term growth prospects remain alluring for some foreign investors. More than 20 investment funds with mandates to invest in Chinese companies provide the bulk of investors currently trying to determine whether the market has bottomed out.

Beijing Pressures Bankers to Recall Speculative Loans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — The stock market is jittery and Shanghai's wider property schemes and experiments in futures markets are being shelved as a deadline looms for Chinese banks to recall speculative loans.

The deadline of Aug. 15 — which has not been mentioned in the official media but has been disclosed in some Hong Kong newspapers — was imposed last month by the State Council, China's cabinet, as part of its effort to rein in the surging supply of credit and money that is fueling inflation.

The main aim is to bring back into the banking system unauthorized loans that have found their way into investments in property, stocks and futures contracts.

Already the effects are being felt in Shanghai, China's largest city and its emerging financial center, where a stock market rally last week was seen by brokers as a last hurrah by large investors trying to boost prices so they could exit with a profit.

"The millionaires are getting ready to pull out of the market," a Chinese economist said.

Plans for a futures market for cars in Shanghai — to supplement similar markets around China in coal, tobacco, oil and other items — have been put on the shelf, a Chinese official close to the project said in an interview.

market, underpinned by investment from Hong Kong and Taiwan, is not expected to be affected too severely by the credit crunch, one foreign diplomat quoted Chinese officials as saying plans for three golf courses in the city had been scrapped.

Golf courses, luxury villas and apartments have soaked up huge quantities of bank loans across China, leaving infrastructure projects short of funds.

Separately, Beijing on Monday ordered local officials to step up enforcement of price controls and took measures to stabilize food prices, state television reported.

Chen Jinhua, minister of the State Planning Commission, was quoted as telling a meeting of economic officials that rapid price increases threatened economic growth and "social stability."

The report said administrative as well as economic measures would be taken to stabilize prices of food, fuel and other staple goods for urban residents. It did not elaborate.

In Hong Kong, however, a report by the colony's Trade Development Council said there were no early signs that Beijing's deflationary policies would seriously threaten China's economic growth.

The group said foreign investment in China had continued to rise, its growth "still remained admirable by world standards," and the chances of a recession were "remote." (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		7,029.03	6,988.96	+0.57
Singapore Straits Times		1,813.24	1,809.00	+0.23
Sydney All Ordinaries		1,854.80	1,844.00	+0.58
Tokyo Nikkei 225		20,343.53	20,360.10	-0.16
Kuala Lumpur Composite		763.46	766.08	-0.34
Bangkok SET		938.24	928.20	+1.08
Seoul Composite Stock		719.45	709.96	+1.48
Taipei Weighted Price		3,946.56	3,960.98	-0.35
Manila Composite		1,775.72	1,750.95	+1.41
Jakarta Stock Index		356.84	356.72	+0.03
New Zealand NZSE-40		1,815.33	1,816.04	-0.04
Bombay National Index		Closed	1,087.70	

Very briefly:

- British Aerospace PLC and Taiwan Aerospace Corp. set Aug. 16 as a tentative new deadline for completion of a \$360 million joint venture to make regional passenger jets, extended from July 31 to allow the Taiwan concern more time to raise funds.
- Lion Nathan Ltd. bought the assets of SA Brewing Holdings Ltd., bringing the New Zealand concern's share of the Australian beer market almost even with that of Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.
- Japan's motor-vehicle sales fell 10.3 percent from a year earlier to 485,566 units in July. It was the fourth consecutive month of double-digit decline, making this the longest downturn in vehicle sales since 1974.
- Hong Kong retail sales rose 13.2 percent by volume in May from a year earlier, according to government data, and were up 18.6 percent in dollar terms, to 14.98 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.93 billion).
- South Korea's trade deficit in July shrank to \$478 million from \$807 million a year earlier, the government said. Exports rose 5.4 percent to \$6.7 billion as imports increased 0.2 percent to \$7.2 billion.
- Jardine Fleming Group Ltd. said it had agreed to buy 50 percent of Ord Minnett Group Ltd., the financial-services unit of the Australian commercial bank Westpac Banking Corp.

Taiwan Expects Deficit With Japan to Bulge

TAIPEI — Taiwan expects its trade deficit with Japan to hit a record high this year, and prospects of reducing it will be slim for the next two or three years, officials said Monday.

They said the recent appreciation of the yen against the dollar and the depreciation of the Taiwan dollar against the American currency would only widen the island's deficit with Japan further.

Officials of the Board of Foreign Trade and the Council for Economic Planning and Development said the deficit could rise to between \$15 billion and \$16 billion this year, up from last year's \$12.9 billion.

In addition, the geographical closeness of Taiwan and Japan means that Japanese exporters pay lower freight costs to reach the Taiwan market, he said.

Insurers Scrambling to Serve China's Latest Boom Market

BEIJING — As China dismantles its cradle-to-grave social safety net, growing numbers of people are digging into their pockets to pay for an unfamiliar new product: insurance.

That has created another booming Chinese market that companies are rushing to serve.

China International Trust & Investment Corp. and three other Chinese state-run companies are getting ready to launch a large insurance concern called United Insurance Co.

Foreign insurers are also starting to move into position, though some are finding it slow going. Sedgwick Group PLC of Britain has just won permission to open the first foreign insurance brokerage firm in

China — three years after it applied and 12 years after it opened a liaison office in Beijing.

For those already in, though, the market is proving a lucrative one. American International Group Inc.'s insurance branch in Shanghai recently reported premium income of \$1 million in its first nine months of operation. And People's Insurance Co. of China, which now holds a 94 percent market share, saw premiums and investments jump 53 percent to \$6.3 billion yuan (\$4.58 billion) in the first half of 1993.

"There's plenty of room for growth in life insurance, liability insurance and many other types of insurance," said Wei Yingling, senior economist at People's Insurance. "People's income has gone up very fast. Reform means that more state enterprises are

now solely responsible for their profits and losses, including those from accidents."

Mr. Wei added, "I expect our growth will slow to 30 percent to 40 percent for the rest of this decade, because the insurance market will not be as empty."

United Insurance, which will handle life and nonlife insurance, will have some powerful backers.

Besides CITIC, its shareholders are a major shipping company, China Ocean Shipping Corp., and China's two largest trading companies, China National Chemicals Import Export Corp. and China National Cereals, Oil & Foodstuffs.

Company officers said United was waiting for central bank approval, which a representative of China National Cereals predicted will come before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, two new state-run insurance companies are already biting at the heel of People's Insurance in the coastal cities of Shanghai and Shenzhen. Since 1988, Shanghai-based China Pacific Insurance and Shenzhen's Ping An Insurance have built up substantial branch networks.

Only one-fifth of China's estimated 1.17 billion people have life insurance, according to Mr. Wei. He expects the need for insurance to grow, though, as the government is gradually limiting the welfare subsidies it includes in state salaries, and the extended-family system is weakening in rural areas.

The central bank is reluctant to open up the market until regulations are in place to protect People's Insurance, which it oversees, foreign insurance executives said.

Bangalore Manages to Break the Molds in India's Inhospitable Business Climate

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

BANGALORE, India — When Udayant Malhotra graduated from college in Bombay seven years ago, his father sent him to this south Indian city to revive the family's ailing hydraulic equipment plant. His dad got a bargain.

Mr. Malhotra computerized the company, introduced strict quality controls, adopted Japanese management techniques and implemented other improvements that boosted sales 500 percent and transformed the company into the largest such manufacturer in

India. In his spare time, he started a biotechnology firm that clones genetically superior plants.

Mr. Malhotra represents a new breed of Indian entrepreneur, dedicated to free-market principles, eager to compete in international markets and enthusiastic about India's new economic outlook.

It is no coincidence, Mr. Malhotra said, that his companies and other high-tech businesses like them — particularly American computer giants — are establishing operations in Bangalore, known here as the Silicon Valley of India and considered a prototype for the country's future.

Bangalore, a city of 4.2 million with bustling shopping boulevards and gleaming office towers blazoned with Fortune 500 logos, is an island of relative affluence and social stability in this ancient land. India has a long way to go before overcoming its international reputation for civil disorder, hostility to foreign investment, shoddy workmanship and poor quality of life. Poverty, pollution, overcrowding and corruption are pervasive.

Bangalore, however, is debunking such images. For the Indian elite, it is a model of success that could be repeated as the country liberalizes its economy and enters the world market.

For a growing number of multinational companies — drawn by Bangalore's temperate climate and low wage but well-educated labor pool — the city is the best place to do business in India: IBM, Texas Instruments, Motorola, 3M, Digital, Hewlett-Packard, Citicorp, VeriFone and numerous other high-tech companies have opened offices here.

"There are some power problems, but there are no demonstrations, no violence, no turmoil," said Michael D. Klein, president of International Business Machines Corp.'s new Bangalore-based joint venture, Tata Information Systems Ltd.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close
100	90	AMER	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	95	95
110	100	AMER	1.10	4.10	16	110	100	105	105
120	110	AMER	1.20	4.20	17	120	110	115	115
130	120	AMER	1.30	4.30	18	130	120	125	125
140	130	AMER	1.40	4.40	19	140	130	135	135
150	140	AMER	1.50	4.50	20	150	140	145	145
160	150	AMER	1.60	4.60	21	160	150	155	155
170	160	AMER	1.70	4.70	22	170	160	165	165
180	170	AMER	1.80	4.80	23	180	170	175	175
190	180	AMER	1.90	4.90	24	190	180	185	185
200	190	AMER	2.00	5.00	25	200	190	195	195

100	90	AMER	1.00	4.00	15	100	90	95	95
110	100	AMER	1.10	4.10	16	110	100	105	105
120	110	AMER	1.20	4.20	17	120	110	115	115
130	120	AMER	1.30	4.30	18	130	120	125	125
140	130	AMER	1.40	4.40	19	140	130	135	135
150	140	AMER	1.50	4.50	20	150	140	145	145
160	150	AMER	1.60	4.60	21	160	150	155	155
170	160	AMER	1.70	4.70	22	170	160	165	165
180	170	AMER	1.80	4.80	23	180	170	175	175
190	180	AMER	1.90	4.90	24	190	180	185	185
200	190	AMER	2.00	5.00	25	200	190	195	195

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150	140	AMER	1.50	4.50	20	150	140	145	145
160	150	AMER	1.60	4.60	21	160	150	155	155
170	160	AMER	1.70	4.70	22	170	160	165	165
180	170	AMER	1.80	4.80	23	180	170	175	175
190	180	AMER	1.90	4.90	24	190	180	185	185
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150	140	AMER	1.50	4.50	20	150	140	145	145
160	150	AMER	1.60	4.60	21	160	150	155	155
170	160	AMER	1.70	4.70	22	170	160	165	165
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130	120	AMER	1.30	4.30	18	130	120	125	125
140	130	AMER	1.40	4.40	19	140	130	135	135
150	140	AMER	1.50	4.50	20	150	140	145	145
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180	170	AMER	1.80	4.80	23	180	170	175	175
190	180	AMER	1.90	4.90	24	190	180	185	185
200	190	AMER	2.00	5.00	25	200	190	195	195

SPORTS RYDER CUP

Pain Without Prize Money: The Trans-Atlantic Golf Rivalry

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

Almost every contending golfer on either side of the Atlantic has been aiming to play for the Ryder Cup, to be held Sept. 24-26 at The Belfry in Sutton Coldfield, England. It's a suicide mission for a lot of them. They spend most of their lives worrying selfishly about themselves — golf is like that, ask any wife — and then along comes the Ryder Cup every second year, asking them to play for teammates and country.

Now, the first question always ought to be: "What do you really want out of life?" Lying on the couch, drumming his thumbs, any worthwhile professional will tell his psychiatrist, "Well, I want to be the best golfer in the world, no doubt about it. And by that I mean \$80,000 minimum if you even want me to appear at your tournament. Plus free cars, sweaters, watches, use of a private jet, luxury housing no more than 10 minutes drive by chauffeur to the course, private maid, my own clothing line, and while I'm thinking about it I've always wanted one of those hats that Payne Stewart wears

The Ryder Cup pays no prize money. The best dozen Americans compete for three days against the best dozen Europeans, and all the winners get is a cup. Two years ago, Mark Calcavecchia, who is 33, left the course sobbing uncontrollably. On the final day he lost each of the last four holes. Though Calcavecchia had won two previous matches that weekend, he understood that his halved match with Colin Montgomerie of Scotland had given Europe a chance to hold the Cup for the fourth straight meeting. Only when Bernhard Langer of Germany missed the final putt did the United States win the Cup for the first time since 1983.

In the final round in 1989, Calcavecchia had splashed his drive into the water at The Belfry's 18th hole. So his memories of the Ryder Cup resemble those of Joan Crawford's daughter. Yet here was Calcavecchia recently, wishing he could qualify somehow for the U.S. team next month. "I think I could learn from my experiences," he said. "I don't think I'd be crying."

It's probably for the best that he won't qualify this year. Ten players will join the

U.S. team on the basis of points compiled by the American tour through the PGA Championship in Toledo, Ohio, on Aug. 15. Current leaders Paul Azinger, Fred Couples, Tom Kite, Lee Jansen, Payne Stewart, Corey Pavin, John Cook and Davis Love 3d seem assured. The bubble begins with the ninth-ranked Chip Beck, which is justice, considering his decision to lay up on the par-5 15th hole at the Masters, which quashed his hopes of catching Langer. Should they meet again at The Belfry, his teammates will expect more guts of Mr. Beck.

The U.S. captain, Tom Watson, will choose the last two players to fill out his team — Larry Wadkins? Raymond Floyd? — but those places are not nearly as critical as the three to be filled by the European captain, Bernard Gallacher, after the German Open on Aug. 29. Given his decision to play in the U.S. this month, Jose-Maria Olazabal of Spain is in danger of being bumped out of his No. 9 position. If so, Europe would compete without one or more from its core group of Olazabal, Woosnam, Staudy Lyle (ranked 21st) and Seve Ballesteros (37th), who also will spend this month in America.

A major subplot all season has been Ballesteros' place on the European team. He has said he would accept an invitation, and it is almost inconceivable that Gallacher would ignore him. The Americans had held the Cup for 13 consecutive meetings until Ballesteros convinced his teammates to help him snatch it away in 1985.

The 36-year-old Ballesteros is in danger of his first winless season since 1976, but those tournaments are about scoring and playing for oneself. He has always been swayed by larger causes. No contender from either team has proved himself better in match play than Ballesteros, who has succeeded in psyching up Ryder partner Olazabal to a similar level.

The Americans will bring in the names of Couples, Kite, Jansen and Stewart, and their scoring averages this season will mean nothing. They might as well be bragging about their college grades, or how they did in the high school spelling bee. Unlike any other tournament, the Ryder Cup cares not at all about reputations. If anyone of four Americans had simply halved his 18th hole in 1989, the United States would have won the Cup. Calcavecchia, Ken Green, Stewart and Couples failed.

They've been aiming for a place on their teams all year, but it's not like a birthday wish. Rather, they've been steadying themselves for it. They're all millionaires, and in less than two months they'll be playing for something more important than another pile of money.



Venezuelan Luis Filosa, left, trying to stop Elverton of Brazil.

At Last, Victory for Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil finally got its first victory in 1994 World Cup qualifying, routing Venezuela 5-1, behind two goals by Bebeto and one each by Rai, Branco and Palhinha.

The three-time World Cup champion had played a scoreless tie against Ecuador and lost 2-0 at Bolivia, its first loss ever in 32 World Cup qualifying games.

Venezuela, a soccer lightweight in South America, was outscored, 18-1, in qualifying games for the 1990 World Cup. "We had opportunities to make goals that were not so much due to the merit of Brazil,

but to the deficiency of Venezuela," the former Brazil great Pelé said. "To say it plainly, Brazil is playing badly."

Brazil (1-1-1) is tied for second in Group B with Uruguay (1-0-1), which played a scoreless tie Sunday against Ecuador (0-0-2). Bolivia (2-0) is first, and Venezuela (0-3) is last. The top two qualify for the 24-nation tournament in the United States.

The Bolivian defender Miguel Rimba and Brazilian reserve goalkeeper Zetti had been banned after tests showed traces of cocaine following their qualifier on July 25. FIFA, world soccer's governing body, said Monday.

Miller vs. Hebert: Atlanta's Win-Win

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

SUWANEE, Georgia — Ooc quarterback, when standing in a protective pocket, has produced numbers that say he is among the best in the National Football League. A scrambler with a powerful arm, he is perfect for the Atlanta run-and-shoot offense. When not sidelined with injuries, he has led by example more than words.

He is Chris Miller.

Another quarterback who a U.S. Football League championship and then arrived in New Orleans in 1985. He soon led the Saints to their best record and first playoff berth in franchise history. He signed with the Falcons as a free agent and begins his career anew with an offense quite opposite to the run-and-shoot of the Saints. He is tough. He is durable. He is a vocal leader.

He is Bobby Hebert.

There is no quarterback controversy in the Atlanta Falcons training camp. Not yet. Miller has the starting job, and there is little to indicate he will lose it even if he plays poorly in the exhibition season. There is plenty of history, however, that he might not last the season because of injury.

You want it, Miller has endured it — a bruised chest here, a sore elbow there, a broken collarbone, cracked ribs, sprained ankle, gnarly knee, the flu. These are among the injuries and ailments that have caused Miller to miss 13 games over the past three seasons. Last season he was on a roll with 15 touchdowns passed, second-best in the league, when a knee injury in the ninth week forced him to miss the rest of the season.

Miller was not even hit. He was scrambling when his foot caught awkwardly in the Georgia Dome turf and he tore up his left knee, requiring major surgery. The Falcons finished 6-10.

Miller is back now, and he is more on edge. His youthful, fun-loving approach has taken a back seat to a realization that his job and his career could be on the line. He

knows the National Football League is business, a big and often hard and cold business.

He is also confronting the notion that he is soft. Soft and the NFL do not mesh.

"I don't get hurt on purpose," Miller said. "People have to realize that. I bust my tail on every play. We let Wade Wilson get away and go to the Saints, and we kind of stumbled on that. Now we've created what could be a whole big ruckus, but that's part of the game."

"I've had so many backup quarterbacks, it's unbelievable. It goes from Turk Schonert to David Archer to Scott Campbell to Erik Kramer to Billy Joe Tolliver to Bret Favre to Wade Wilson and now Bobby Hebert. Guys just come and go. At in the last year I've seen close friends cut ruthlessly by management, without so much as even a poor call, and other guys haggled over just a few dollars in their contract. I used to think the game was just fun. The fun is still there, but the business side of it smacks you in the face."

Miller said his preparations for this season have been unlike any previous one. He desperately wants to take the Falcons to a new level and, meanwhile, entrench his position in Atlanta or show other teams his mettle. His contract expires after this season.

The Falcons have competition nearby everywhere.

At running back, can Tony Smith hold off Eric Dickerson?

At receiver, can the former running back Steve Broussard earn a slot among an already formidable crew of Andre Rison, Michael Haynes and Mike Pritchard?

Can a young group of defensive players, which includes a promising rookie safety, Roger Harper, from Ohio State, supplant the team's veteran defensive corps?

Just the fact that Coach Jerry Glanville can ask these questions makes him leap with glee.

"Last year we had so many injuries — and out just at quarterback — that our team was ripped apart," Glanville said. "We had no pass



Osmien Russell of the 49ers stopping the Steelers' Andre Hastings in San Francisco's 21-14 victory in Barcelona over the weekend.

Price Wins 3d in a Row To Top PGA Earnings List

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Nick Price accomplished a rare feat when he won the Federal Express St. Jude Classic to become the first golfer since 1980 to win three times in a row on the PGA Tour.

Price, who began the final round tied for the lead, was always in front after a birdie at the first hole. He posted a closing five-under-par 66 in ideal conditions on the Southwind Tournament Players' Club course.

He finished at 18-under 266, three strokes ahead of Americans Rick Fehr and Jeff Maggert. Fuzzy Zoeller, former U.S. Open and Masters champion, trailed by only a stroke after an eagle at the 16th, but he bogged the final two holes to fade to fourth.

Not since Tom Watson 13 years ago had anybody won in three successive starts on the PGA Tour, but Price, a victor at the Greater Hartford and Western Opens in his previous two appearances, completed the hat-trick on Sunday.

Price, 36, who interrupted his three victories with a tie for sixth at the British Open, had eight birdies, one bogey and a double bogey in his final round. The double, at the par-three 14th hole, was the result of a poor five-iron that he pushed into water.

That was the last mistake he made as he closed with three consecutive pars and a final-hole birdie to secure his fourth PGA Tour victory of 1993, and his eighth international victory in the past year. He collected \$198,000 to boost to \$1.23 million his 1993 PGA Tour earnings, more than \$200,000 greater than anyone else.

He said he would donate \$50,000 of his prize to the St. Jude Hospital and Mississippi flood relief.

With Heart and Humor, Pernfors Wins in Canada

MONTREAL — Mikael Pernfors saved what could have been a disastrous week for the Canadian Open tennis tournament.

The Swedish veteran supplied a storybook finish to a tournament that lost its star attractions early, some with his help.

Pernfors defeated Todd Martin, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5, in Sunday's final on the hard courts at Jarry Stadium. His attitude — as much as sharp passing shots — may have been the difference for the 30-year-old Swede.

The victory gave him his biggest payday ever — \$235,000 — and raised his world ranking to 37th from 95th.

The U.S. Open, which begins Aug. 31 in New York, hangs heavily over the Canadian Open. Most top players take three weeks off after Wimbledon, which ended July 4. When began preparation for the U.S. Open at the Canadian Open, a high-paying tournament with little pressure to do well.

Top seeds such as Pete Sampras, Jim Courier, Boris Becker, Michael Chang and defending champion

Andre Agassi were all gone by the quarterfinals, leaving the unseeded Pernfors and 13th-seeded Martin to dispute the final.

But there was nothing secondary about the championship match. The hard-hitting Martin jumped to a 5-0 lead in the first set before Pernfors took the second set.

Martin again went up 5-2 in the third set, only to see Pernfors charge back for his first victory in five years.

Pernfors, a French Open finalist in 1986, dropped to a career-low ranking of 1,001 after undergoing surgery on his foot, but battled his way back this year on the satellite circuits.

"I just love to play the game," he said. "I want to win every point. I just like to hit the ball over the net."

When asked what he would do with his paycheck, Pernfors joked: "I'm going to count it out in Swedish kronor. I won three satellite tournaments this year and that gave me about \$18,000. The most I ever made in a year was \$275,000. "So this is a big difference."

SIDELINES

Blind Sailor Returns to U.S. Shore

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Hank Dekker, who set out to become the first blind sailor to solo across the Atlantic Ocean, returned to land after the generator on his boat failed and he began taking on water because of a hole in the hull.

After being towed to the Atlantic City Coast Guard Station, Dekker said he wanted to continue his journey immediately but would have to discuss matters with Marc Mauer, president of the National Federation of the Blind, the group sponsoring his venture. He set sail on his trek from Cape May, New Jersey, on "Dimidday." His boat is equipped with radar, charts and other equipment designed for the blind.

2d Suit Planned Against Coleman

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The family of an 11-year-old boy injured when Vince Coleman tossed an explosive outside Dodger Stadium plans a civil lawsuit against the New York Mets outfielder.

James McKiernan, a lawyer, said he represented Marshall Sayoy, who was in the parking lot July 25, and suffered a bruised leg. McKiernan said that although he was not seriously injured, "the seriousness of Vince Coleman's irrational and outrageous conduct" justified a suit.

Two others were injured in the incident. The parents of Amanda Seneca, 2, also plan to sue. She suffered second-degree burns to her cheek and damage to an eye and finger.

For the Record

Marvin Hagler, former middleweight boxing champ, will be arraigned next week on a drunken driving charge in New Hampshire.

Janusz Siles of Poland, 60, who set a world record in the javelin in Milan in 1956 and won a silver medal at the Melbourne Olympics the same year, died Monday in Warsaw of a heart ailment. (Reuters)

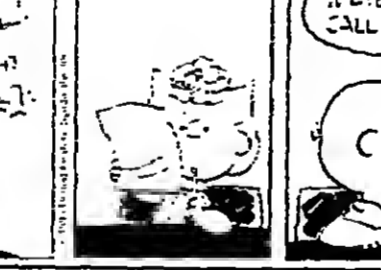
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PEANUTS



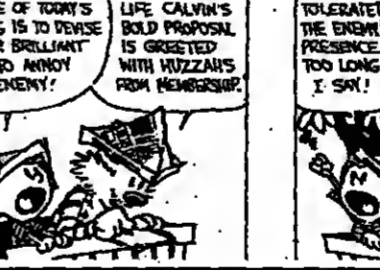
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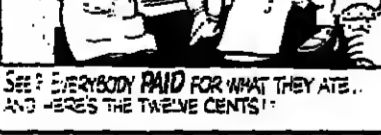
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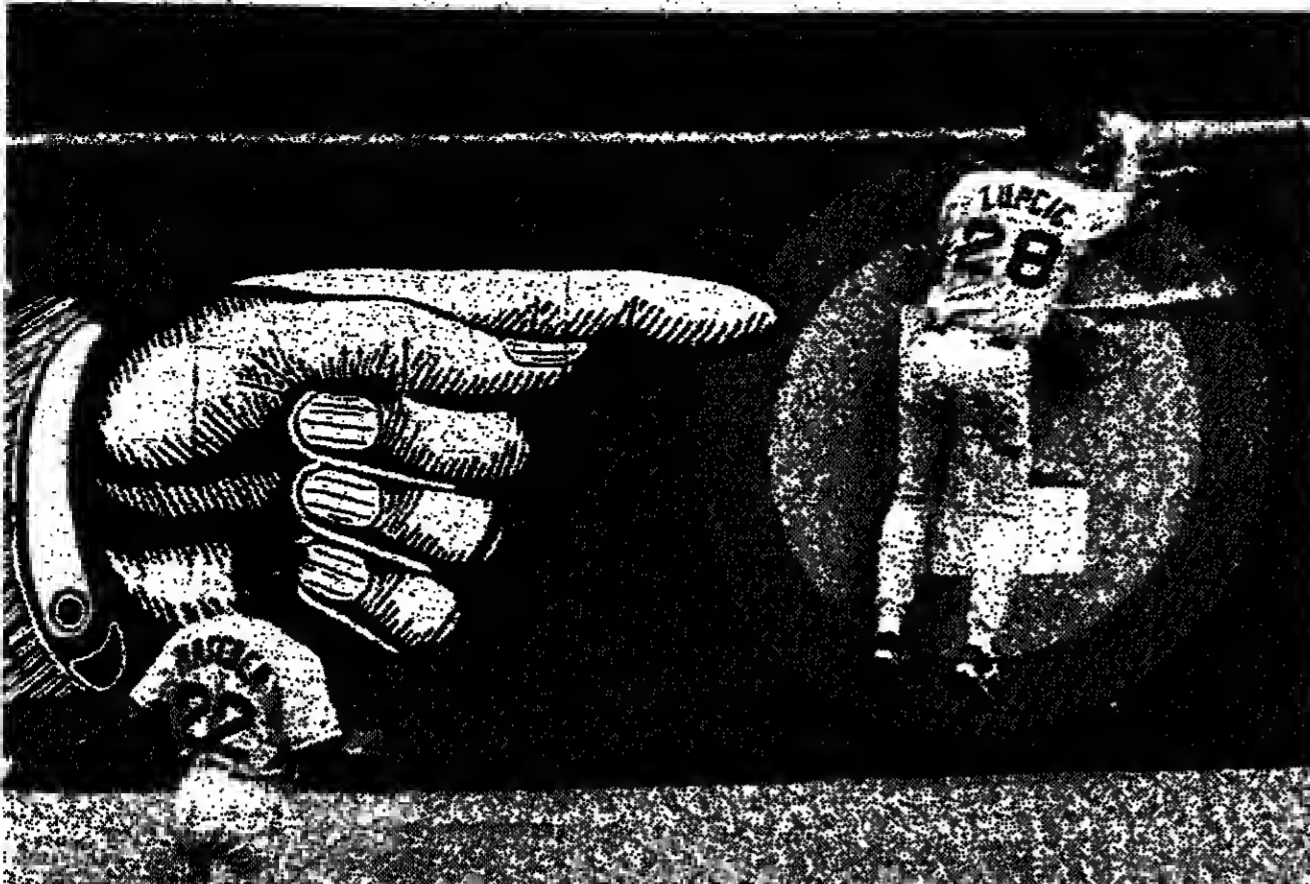
Oh, didn't you know...?

Print answer here: _____

Her name is Grace — she's a cross between a poodle and a pit bull.

Print answer here: _____

SPORTS BASEBALL



Bull's eye! Bob Zupic of the Red Sox was on target, catching a fly ball from the Orioles' Harold Reynolds in Baltimore for the out.

On the Auction Block: Baltimore Orioles

By Murray Chass
NEW YORK — With the price tag expected to exceed \$150 million, the Baltimore Orioles were to be the object of a bidding war on Monday as major league baseball reached a unique but modern stage. A U.S. Bankruptcy Court judge holding a hearing in Manhattan to determine the new owner of the Orioles...

The Orioles cost \$70 million in 1989. The record for a baseball team was \$106 million, paid in 1992 for the Mariners.

million bid during a June hearing before Blackshear. The judge, however, said that that hearing was not the time or place for formal bids, scheduling a 2 P.M. hearing on Monday for the proper setting. The Angelos bid was \$1.85 million higher than the DeWitt number because the judge has ruled that other bidders had to top DeWitt's bid by \$1.75 million, a sum the DeWitt group would receive because it had an agreement with Jacobs...

McDowell Shuts Out the Mariners

Pitcher Tops Majors With 17 Victories

The Associated Press
Jack McDowell became the major league's first 17-game winner when he pitched a 2-0 lead in the Chicago White Sox completed a three-game sweep of the Seattle Mariners with a 4-0 victory.

out Royals ace Kevin Appier with a seven-run second inning and held on to win. Five of the seven runs scored against Appier were earned. A moment of silence was held before the game in honor of the Royals' owner, Ewing Kauffman, who died in his sleep early Sunday. Bill Werz, the second Indians pitcher, went two innings for his first major-league victory.

AL ROUNDUP
Jays a come-from-behind victory over Detroit. Roberto Alomar singled with one out in the ninth to chase the Tigers' starter. Bill Glickerson, Paul Molitor greeted reliever Mike Henneman with a single to left, advancing Alomar to second. Alomar went to third on Joe Carter's fly ball to center and scored on John Olerud's single. With Olerud at third, Fernandez chopped the

ball between first baseman Mickey Tetlow and the foul line to score the winning run. Brewers 9, Yankees 2: Darryl Hamilton, Tom Lampkin, John Jaha and Tom Brumansky homered to back Jamie Navarro's complete game as visiting Milwaukee ended a four-game losing streak. New York's Dion James hit a 420-foot homer to the center field bleachers, only the eighth ever hit there since Yankee Stadium was remodeled in 1976.

Giants' Burkett Wins No. 16

The Associated Press
John Burkett became the first 16-game winner in the National League and the San Francisco Giants capitalized on five Colorado errors to outlast the Rockies, 6-5, for a sweep of their weekend series in Denver.

NL ROUNDUP
including a tie-breaking double during a five-run eighth inning — and New York got a strong performance from Dwight Gooden.

Phillies 5, Pirates 4: Todd Pratt had two homers among three hits and three RBIs to lead Philadelphia in a home game that was interrupted twice by bench-clearing incidents. No punches were thrown during the incidents, the first of which led to the ejection of the Phillies' manager, Jim Fregosi.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Major League Standings, American League East Division, National League East Division, and Sunday's Line Scores.

Table with columns for Football, NFL Preseason, Soccer, and Tennis.

Table with columns for Hard Court Championships, Soccer, and Tennis.

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ART BUCHWALD

Turning the Tide

WASHINGTON — The story made a lot of sense. Procter & Gamble Co. laid off 13,000 employees because it was the only way it could make a profit without raising prices.



While the lay-off idea works for the moment, it will eventually cause problems for big business. Ten years from today Procter & Gamble executives may meet in the boardroom to discuss the terrible downturn in the sale of Tide detergent.

The chairman is frustrated: "How can all these other big companies lay off people and not know how it will hurt the economy? All those thousands dumped by IBM, American Airlines and General Motors were all Tide users until they got the ax. Now they're making their own soap from whale blubber."

A vice president speaks. "They're probably saying the same thing about us. IBM hasn't sold a computer since it fired 50,000 employees, and AT&T can't get anyone to make a long-distance call since it dropped the bomb on its employees. Nobody seems to have any money to spend on detergent and the other good things of life. We will have to be realistic and go back to the old-fashioned way of thinking — which is that you can't get anybody to spend money if they don't have any."

The chairman remains firm. "I'm not rehiring people until IBM does. Why should we be the fall guy and the other companies get a free ride?"

A flunky comes into the office and the vice president of sales asks, "Did it move?"

The flunky shakes his head. "The VP explains to the group. 'As you know, when we laid off everyone we were able to produce only one box of Tide. Unfortunately, it was shipped to a grocery store at a McDonnell Douglas plant, which laid off 30,000 employees last week. The Tide is still on the shelf. We can either move it to a more affluent neighborhood or discount it in hopes that someone will purchase it with their unemployment check.'"

"If we don't sell that box of Tide, the stockholders are going to be wondering what management has been doing all this time," the chairman says.

"It's obvious to me that the only way the economy is going to get on its feet again is for big business to stop firing everybody. I'm willing to do my share. Let's hire one more person to man the Tide production line. There's no reason we can't produce two boxes this year."

The advertising manager says, "Good show, boss. With two boxes of Tide we can save the capitalist system."

Under the Glare Of 'Sun's' Hype

By Allen Barra

SAN FRANCISCO — Philip Kaufman has a reputation among many international film critics as one of the finest directors of his generation — some say the best. Within the film industry, though, Kaufman has another reputation: great director, bad promoter.

So here he is, doing what he does best. "Phil hates the hyping part of the work," says screenwriter Jim Hamilton, a longtime friend and San Francisco Bay Area neighbor. "You can get him to talk about basketball or literature or even his old films. It's the current film he doesn't want to talk about."

But talking about his current film, made from Michael Crichton's best-seller "Rising Sun," is inescapable. The book has been harshly criticized as racist and xenophobic in its depiction of Japanese attempts to control U.S. economic markets.

And then there's Crichton's rather vocal dissatisfaction, expressed in several national publications, with certain plot changes made for the film, as well as the casting of Wesley Snipes, a black actor, in one of the lead roles.

The director, somewhat characteristically, downplays the brouhaha. "Michael Crichton has his agenda, and I'm sure people who are receptive to it will go to his book for it," he says. "We do agree that the story is, not race. I'm not sure that I'm as convinced as Michael that the Japanese business community reflects Japan any more than American business practices reflect all of America. I think the film will upset people — I mean, I hope it is controversial. Just not necessarily for the same reasons as the book."

And what of casting Snipes as a detective who, in the book, is white? Kaufman simply says, "It works, so that's that. [Sean Connery and Snipes] are great together, and they generate some body needed humor into the story. It's so silly to have controversy about something like this."

From the moment Kaufman's selection as "Rising Sun's" director was announced, Hollywood's powerhouses wondered: Why this director for this film? After all, Kaufman's taste in literature is better reflected by his 1988 screen adaptation of Milan Kundera's delicate and ironic "The Un-

bearable Lightness of Being." But Kaufman insists, Crichton's novel "has the same kind of classic thriller elements that drew me to 'Invasion of the Body Snatchers,' the classic film he remade in 1978.

Still, Kaufman is the first to admit that, "as a director, I don't have any star power." And Kaufman — remarkably fit-looking for his 57 years — certainly has a stock of self-deprecating stories to support this thesis. One of the best involves his brief employment as director of the first "Star Trek" movie in 1977.

"I was at this gathering, a kind of Trek convention, and to introduce me they 'beamed me down to the stage,' using all this sparking dust to create the effect. The audience was dressed up as characters from the show. You know, feelers on their heads, things like that. And they introduced me as the man who would direct the first 'Star Trek' movie. One of the Trekkers said to a friend — my wife was sitting next to them so she heard it — 'Oh, God, couldn't they have gotten somebody better?'"

How good he would have been was never determined. Kaufman was already in pre-production on the film when he got a call from his producer (whom Kaufman emphatically prefers not to name). "We've got problems," he told Kaufman. "A high-up Paramount executive just decided there's no future in science fiction. The movie's off." Shortly thereafter, the future arrived in the form of George Lucas' "Star Wars" and Steven Spielberg's "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." And within a year came Kaufman's own "Body Snatchers" remake, which itself became a hit.

"Body Snatchers" was Kaufman's first real box office success — a success that had been a while in coming, though he won a critics' prize at the Cannes Film Festival in 1963 for his first film, "Goldstein." The following year he wrote and directed a comic-book spoof, "Fearless Frank." Ten years later, he met a French critic who had praised those two early films. "How come I haven't heard of you again?" the critic asked. "I thought you were dead." As far as Hollywood was concerned, Kaufman might as well have been.

In 1972 he made "The Great Northfield Minnesota Raid," two years later came "The White Dawn." Despite good reviews, neither film made much of a box office splash.

In 1983 Kaufman made "The Right Stuff." His three-hour-plus version of Tom Wolfe's book about the origins of the space



Director Philip Kaufman, with Tatjana Patitz on the set of "Rising Sun."

program dazzled critics and won four Oscars but it too failed to find a substantial audience.

Kaufman's 1990 film about Henry Miller and Anais Nin, "Henry and June," was never really given a chance to blaze similar trails. Its sexual frankness threatened to draw an X rating — the box office kiss of death in the U.S. — from the Motion Picture Association of America, triggering much debate, and limiting distribution.

Kaufman, who grew up in Chicago's North Side and attended the University of Chicago, never spent a day in film school. He briefly attended Harvard Law School, then returned to the University of Chicago, where he earned a master's degree in history. "My film school was reading books and watching movies," he says. "I'm not knocking film school. But my own favorite director was someone who had come to movies from somewhere else — John Huston, for instance, who had seen something of life before he made movies. When I see a lot of current films I think, 'This guy is a talented director, but his ideas are from other movies.' I mean, where are the new ideas going to come from if everyone learns film in film school? How do we make adult movies? How are we going to continue to put a new spin on things?"

Unfortunately, Kaufman has found that in Hollywood, all too often the old spin will do just fine. In 1977, for instance, he was fired by Clint Eastwood only a couple of weeks into directing "The Outlaw Josey Wales." When asked about it today, Kaufman shrugs. "Let's just call it 'creative differences.' The original novel the film was made from was kind of grim and right-wingish, and I thought it would be a good idea to take a slightly different approach, maybe inject some humor into it."

It has been theorized that Kaufman was fired because of political differences with Eastwood, but Kaufman dismisses the notion: "I'm not a political director in the sense people use that term. I really don't think my politics — shows up on film. My friends sometimes say to me, 'Create an image. Be controversial. I'll help you to sell tickets.' He may have found controversy with 'Rising Sun.' If it succeeds at the box office, it could take in more money than most or even all of the director's previous films combined. This means that Kaufman, perhaps the ultimate cut director, will, in his first Hollywood-financed film, at last be an undeniable commercial success.

Allen Barra, a New York freelance writer for several publications, including Premiere magazine and the Village Voice, wrote this for The Washington Post.

PEOPLE

Much Sound and Fury To Win Faulkner Prize

A literary masterpiece it isn't, but it sure sounds like one. "Through the cards, between the curling fingers, I could see them bidding. Hasten bid, then can't ace bid. They looked at me. I passed," Peter Slotcheff begins his "Astounding the Tourney," which won the fourth annual best bad William Faulkner contest. Slotcheff is a professor of English at the University of Saskatchewan.

One reason some of the summer's movies are so successful is that the bidders play their roles so well. Don Johnson in "Gully and Sin" plays a serial killer. John Lithgow sheds his good guy image as a spy turned rotten guy in "Chinaman." And Bette Midler as a witch in "Hocus Pocus" spins this line: "I've always wanted to have a child and now I think I'll have one — on toast!"

First there was Julian Lennon, then Ziggy Marley and Jakob Dylan, now it's A.J. Croce's turn. Unlike his dad, the folk balladeer Jan Croce, however, A.J. 21, plays a mean piano. Said Croce of his father: "He was a great storyteller. I learned that's important in writing music."

General Colin L. Powell will receive an honorary knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II when he retires as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Sunday Times of London said, "But since he's not British, he won't be able to go by Sir Colin."

The heroism of another military man, Lieutenant John F. Kennedy, was marked 50 years after a Japanese destroyer sank his PT boat in the Pacific. PT boat veterans gathered in Fall River, Massachusetts, for the event. Although Kennedy's reputation has taken some hits recently, the story of his role in saving 10 men on PT-109 still shines for Gerard Zisser, the only surviving crew member. "He had plenty of guts and charisma."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6 & 15

Palace May Date To Genghis Khan

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Archaeologists in the Ningxia Hui region have found the remains of what may be the palace where the Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan died more than 750 years ago. The discovery has been dated to at least 1271, but could go back to 1227, a Guangming newspaper said.

Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes temperature and weather forecasts for various regions.

Crossword

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 2

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions. Clues include: 1 Harard's professor, 5 Electrical unit, 9 Anne Oakley, 14 Ridg, 15 Companionless, 17 Author Ludwig, 18 List of candidates, 19 Recently deceased, 20 Anagram for leotards, 22 Green Bay athlete, 24 Microscopic, 29 Cloud Comb form, 32 Mother wood, 33 Reverse, 34 Side dish, 35 Bogot, 37 He'll, 'South Pacific' island, 38 Piquant, 41 Sheeplike, 42 Galileo's birthplace, 44 Atop, 45 Mingo talk, 47 Ripcord man, 48 Iranian money, 49 Parisian's 'help', 51 Neighbor of Perugia, 54 First-rate, 55 Actress Turner, 56 Of birth, 58 Mind, 62 The Bard's river, 63 Flower support, 64 Suffix with call, 65 Stitches, 66 Pool-hall fixture, 67 Dried up, 68 British noble family, 69 Jacket feature, 70 Jewish male's skullcap, 71 Yalies, 72 Town's prin, thoroughfare, 73 Cycotron item, 74 In any way, 75 Dignified 'stuck', 76 Except, 77 Did 'diddle', 78 Wld guess, 79 Suffix with access, 80 Close by, 81 'Diddle' and 'Carroll', 82 One — time

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



Table titled 'AT&T Access Numbers' listing international phone numbers for various countries including Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA, and Zimbabwe.

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